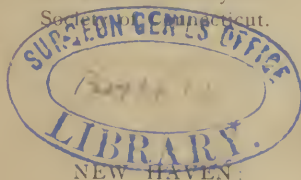


SEMI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY  
OF THE  
GEN'L HOSPITAL SOCIETY  
OF CONNECTICUT,  
WITH A  
HISTORY OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

*Being the Annual Address read before the State Medical Society  
at its session May, A. D. 1876.*

BY P. A. JEWETT, M.D.,  
*President State Medical Society.*

Published by request of the Medical Society and of the General Hospital  
Society of Connecticut.



TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS

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# HISTORY

OF THE

## General Hospital Society of Conn.

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At the annual meeting of the Directors of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut, held April 21st, 1876, Dr. P. A. Jewett was appointed to prepare a history of the Hospital for the first half century of its existence, which terminates in May next.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

At the session of the General Assembly held in May, 1826, a petition was presented for a charter of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut. As there is no record with reference to this, the date cannot be given. The first recorded action found to exist is that of the Medical Association of this city; and is in the following words, in the handwriting of Dr. V. M. Dow.

At a meeting of the Medical Association of New Haven, 8th May, 1826, at the house of Dr. J. Skinner,

*Voted*, That a committee of six be appointed to solicit subscriptions for the hospital, and that said committee consist of Doctors J. Skinner, Eli Ives, S. Punderson, T. P. Beers, J. Knight and V. M. Dow.

ART. 1. The hospital shall be styled the General Hospital of Connecticut.

ART. 2. The hospital shall be a charitable institution, and no physician or surgeon shall receive any compensation for his services.

ART. 3. Wealthy patients shall not be received to the exclusion of charity patients; and when received, shall pay to the hospital funds as the board of managers shall direct.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of the committee to ascertain the sum paid by seamen of this port as hospital money, and to solicit the government of the United States to establish a marine hospital, to be connected with the general State Hospital.

ART. 5. Every individual or corporation paying one hundred dollars, may at all times name one individual, who shall be received into the hospital and receive medical and surgical advice and attendance and operations, gratis, for three weeks annually, and in the same proportion for a larger sum.

ART. 6. A society or corporation shall be formed consisting of those subscribers whose donations shall amount to the following sums, viz: Those who pay \$20 shall be members for life, and those who pay \$12 shall be members for ten years; those who pay \$2 shall be members of the society so long as they continue to pay that sum annually.

ART. 7. Every person subscribing \$2 shall be entitled to one vote, and for a larger sum in proportion.

ART. 8. The President and Fellows of the Medical Society of Connecticut shall be *ex-officio* members of this society.

ART. 9. Any person subscribing \$100 shall be a Vice President for life; any person subscribing \$50 shall be a Director for life.

V. M. DOW, *Clerk*.

Fifty years ago, on the 26th day of May, the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut passed the following Act to establish a State Hospital:

#### CHARTER OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT.

*At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.*

#### AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE HOSPITAL.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened* That Nathan Smith, Thomas Hubbard, Eli Todd, John S. Peters, Benjamin Silliman, Thomas Miner, William Leffingwell, John Skinner, Eli Ives, Jonathan Knight, and all such persons as are, or from time to time may be associated with them for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a General Hospital in the city of New Haven, and their successors be, and they hereby are incorporated for said purpose, and made a body politic by the name of the "GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT," and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may purchase, hold, sell and convey estate, real and personal, to an amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, to be holden by said society, at any time; may have a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure; and may make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the laws of this State, or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary for well ordering and conducting the concerns of the Society.

SEC. 2. That said society shall be governed by the principles of the Constitution, comprised in the following articles.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT.

ART. I. The General Hospital Society of Connecticut shall be composed of those subscribers whose benefactions amount to either of the subsequent sums: Those who pay twenty dollars, shall be members for life; and those who pay twelve dollars, shall be members for ten years; those who pay two dollars shall also be members, and shall be required to pay the same annually, until their names are withdrawn from the subscribers' list, on application to the Secretary. The President and Fellows of the Connecticut Medical Society, shall be *ex-officio* members of the society.

II. The members of the society shall meet annually for the choice of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business not delegated to its officers.

III. There shall be two classes of Directors, one to hold their office for life, the other annually appointed. Those subscribers who pay one hundred dollars, or an equivalent annuity, or twenty-five dollars annually for five years, shall be Directors for life. At least ten Directors shall be annually chosen by the society by ballot, and in all cases as many as shall equal the number by subscription.

IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Directors, at which six shall constitute a quorum to choose a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Prudential Committee, Visitors, attending Physicians and Surgeons, and such other officers as may be necessary.

V. The elected Vice President shall have the privileges of a Director. Those persons who pay two hundred dollars, shall be Vice Presidents for life.

VI. The Treasurer having given adequate security for the faithful discharge of his duties, shall receive the funds of the society and pay the same to the order of the Prudential Committee. He shall present a copy of his accounts every quarter to the Prudential Committee, and every year present a financial report to the society.

VII. The Secretary shall keep an accurate register of the members of the society for each year, and record the transactions of both society and Directors; he shall also report at each meeting of the society the names of those, who, during the preceding year have become members of the Society, and also of those who have withdrawn their patronage.

VIII. The Prudential Committee shall consist of three; they shall be subject to the regulations of the Directors: manage the economical and financial concerns of the hospital, and shall meet as often as there may be occasion, to regulate the admission and discharge of patients, and for the transaction of the ordinary business of the hospital. They shall audit the Treasurer's accounts, and report accordingly at the annual meeting of the Directors.

IX. The Visitors shall be six in number, of whom two at least, shall visit the hospital every month, and as frequently as they may deem proper. They shall inquire into the economical and moral concerns of the hospital; suggest improvements, and designate abuses, in a report every two months, to the Prudential Committee.

X. A Board of Physicians and Surgeons, consisting of six in number, shall be elected by the Directors at their annual meeting. The attending physicians and surgeons shall receive no compensation for their services.

XI. *Admission of Patients.*—The hospital shall be a charitable institution, and patients belonging to this State shall in all cases be preferred.

XII. Any subscriber, town, corporate society, or association of individuals, paying one hundred dollars, may at any time name one indigent person who shall have the benefits of the hospital, free of expense, during six weeks each year.

XIII. The Directors shall, from time to time, make regulations for the admission of patients, and for the discharge of such as are deemed incurable, or such others as are not considered proper subjects for hospital privileges.

SEC. 3. That the first meeting of the society shall be held at the State House in New Haven, at such time as shall be appointed, by Nathan Smith, Thomas Hubbard, Eli Todd, John S. Peters, Benjamin Silliman, Thomas Miner, William Leffingwell, John Skinner, Eli Ives and Jonathan Knight, or a majority of them, and by them notified by advertisement in a newspaper printed in each of the towns of Hartford, New Haven and Middletown, at least three weeks before the time fixed for such meeting; and the annual and other meetings of said society shall thereafter be holden at such time and place, and be warned in such manner as said society shall from time to time direct.

SEC. 4. That said society shall have power, with the assent of the Commissioners to be appointed under this act, by their vote in legal meeting, warned with express notice of that object, to fix the location, and to approve or prescribe the style and extent of the buildings and other accommodations for the use of the hospital: and no expenditure of the funds of said society shall be made by the officers thereof, in the purchase of lands, or in the erection of buildings, but in pursuance of such vote or votes of said society.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor for the time being, with two other Commissioners to be appointed by the General Assembly, shall superintend the general concerns of said hospital; make such occasional visits as they may deem expedient, and report to the Legislature from time to time concerning the affairs of the hospital. *Provided, nevertheless*, that this Act or any part thereof, may be altered or repealed by the General Assembly.

SAMUEL A. FOOT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*  
DAVID PLANT, *President of the Senate.*

May 31, 1826.

Approved, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

A true copy of record. Examined by THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

It will be seen from the above that the names of gentlemen prominent in the medical profession, were early enlisted in the enterprise; and that the hospital from the first beginning has been directly, until within a



short period of time, connected with the State Medical Society. Out of the ten names as corporators, nine were members of the medical profession, and of the State Medical Society. Commencing as the hospital did, under the direct management of the physicians of the State, aided materially by gentlemen of other professions, it has continued to the present time under the same management. While those of other professions and callings have been ever ready to aid in the administration of its affairs, still the medical profession has always "borne the brunt of the battle," for obvious reasons, they being more directly interested in the management of the institution.

The act of incorporation was signed by Samuel A. Foot, Speaker of the House of Representatives; David Plant, President of the Senate, and approved by Oliver Wolcott, Governor of the State; examined and attested as a true copy by Thomas Day, Secretary of State. Of those above named and of the original incorporators, not one survives.

The first meeting of the General Hospital Society was held, April 30, 1827. John Skinner, Chairman, and A. S. Monson, Clerk. The meeting not being full was adjourned to meet May 1, at 2 o'clock, P.M., at the house of Dr. J. Knight.

The meeting was held as per adjournment, May 1, 1827, Dr. John Skinner, Chairman. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: Nathan Smith, M.D., Thomas Hubbard, M.D., Eli Todd, M.D., John S. Peters, M.D., Benjamin Silliman, M.D., Thomas Miner, M.D., William Leffingwell, Esq., Dr. John Skinner, Eli Ives, M.D., Jonathan Knight, M.D., Timothy P. Beers, M.D., and Alfred S. Monson, M.D. It will be seen from the above that but one gentleman outside of the medical profession was a member of the first board of Directors. It is also worthy of remark that the medical gentlemen on the board were almost to a man, eminent in their profession; in proof of this it is only necessary to repeat the names of Smith, Hubbard, Todd, Peters, Silliman, Miner, Ives, Knight, Beers and Monson.

At the above mentioned meeting, Drs. J. Knight and John Skinner were appointed a committee to frame a code of By-Laws, and report the same at the next meeting.

At a meeting held May 13th, 1827, the By-Laws were reported and adopted.

The first meeting of the Directors of the Society was held at the house of Dr. J. Knight, May 1, 1827. A. S. Monson was chosen Secretary *pro tem*, and the following officers were elected: William Leffingwell, Esq., President; John S. Peters, M.D., Vice President; Dr. John Skinner, Treasurer, and Charles Hooker, Secretary. Drs. Silliman and Knight were appointed a committee "to form a petition to be presented to the General Assembly" for aid in behalf of the hospital. "The Fellows of the Medical Society from New Haven Co. were appointed a committee to intercede in behalf of this object," and Dr. Thomas Hubbard was added to the committee, he being at that time a member of the General Assembly.

At a meeting held May 2, 1827, the petition prepared by Drs. Silliman and Knight was read, approved and ordered to be forwarded to the General Assembly. Prof. Silliman was requested to address a letter, accompanying this petition to Dr. Thomas Hubbard.

A special meeting of Directors was held Dec. 19, 1827. The long time intervening between the two last meetings, from May to December, was, as I have been informed, in consequence of the General Assembly having failed to make the appropriation called for in the petition of May 2, and from the consequent lack of the necessary pecuniary means to carry out the designs of the Directors. At this meeting a letter addressed to the Hon. R. I. Ingersoll was prepared by Prof. Silliman, relating to the money collected from seamen in this port, and to a direct appropriation from Congress, was read and approved. It was voted that the signatures of the officers of the society, and of the Professors of the Medical Institution of Yale College, and of the Medical Faculty of this City, be annexed to this letter. Drs. E. Ives and J. Knight were appointed a committee to correspond with our representatives in Congress.

The Directors having failed in their application to the General Assembly, did not hesitate to take broad ground in the matter and make their wants known to the Congress of the United States in asking for a direct appropriation. This action shows that they considered the hospital as a great charity, one for which they would leave no stone unturned to accomplish their object.

January 2, 1828, at a special meeting of the Directors, two letters from the Hon. R. I. Ingersoll, dated Washington City, Dec. 28, 1827, were read as follows:

WASHINGTON, 28 Dec., 1827.

*My Dear Sir:*—Your favor reached me yesterday. I had previously received the communication from the officers of the Hospital, which, at their request, I handed over to our Senators for their perusal.

I have been this morning with Mr. Foot at the public offices to ascertain, in the first place, the actual condition of the marine hospital fund, or rather to look more particularly into the receipts and disbursements of hospital money at our port. For the last ten years the receipts have ranged from three to six hundred dollars per annum, and the expenditures during that period (the whole period) go a little over six hundred dollars. (I write from recollection, as I have not yet taken transcripts from the books. The difference between the receipts and expenditures are paid by the collector into the Treasury; but our sailors of course are but remotely benefited by these payments. It appears so reasonable that the money collected at our port from sailors should be *all* expended there, and not the greater part of it, as heretofore, paid into the Treasury,—that I cannot but believe that we can bring about some arrangement which will accomplish so desirable an object, through the agency of the State Hospital, as proposed by you. It may be more difficult to get a direct grant of money to aid in building a hospital—though it would seem reasonable that what the sailors have already paid into the Treasury should at least be given by the United States toward the building proposed. The principal object of my now writing is, to ask whether the State Hospital would be willing to engage to take care of all the sick seamen of the port, on receiving annually the amount of hospital money that may be collected at the port? I should think that you might with safety make such an engagement, though as to that you are the best judge. At any rate, I should be pleased to know as nearly as convenient whether this proposal could meet with your views, if nothing better can be done. I will only at present add that you may rely upon my best exertions to aid you and the other gentlemen in the laudable object you have in view—and I believe I may say the same for every member of our delegation in both houses.

In great haste I remain, very faithfully yours,

R. I. INGERSOLL.

DR. KNIGHT.

WASHINGTON, 13 Jan., 1828.

*Dear Sir:*—I have conversed fully with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to an arrangement that might be made between the State Hospital and the United States, for the accommodation of sick and disabled seaman in the port of New Haven. In order to bring our conversation into an official shape, I addressed a note to the Secretary, requesting to be informed whether such an arrangement (the State Hospital to have all the receipts of hospital money taken at the Custom House) would be recommended to the President for his approval. Mr. Rush promptly replied, and by way of answering sent me the enclosed copy of a letter from the Treasury Department to the collector at Portland, by which I am to understand that a similar arrangement would be made with you. Be pleased to show the enclosed to the gentlemen associated with you in the establishment of the proposed Hospital, and let me know when convenient, if such an arrangement would be agreeable.

I do not believe that any appropriation for building could be obtained. The surplus hospital money (and Congress will not appropriate from any other fund) has all been used up, or engaged, in the erection of buildings in the larger ports, and the money collected in our port for several years past which has not been expended there, has all gone into the general fund, and cannot now be reclaimed. My own decided opinion, therefore, is *for the present*, to make an arrangement with the Department to provide for the seamen, and have all the hospital money that may be hereafter collected, under your own control. Indeed, it is possible that in attempting to do better than this, we might fare much worse. For, should the subject be agitated, those opposed to such an arrangement would make use of such language as this: 'Why let the port of New Haven have all the hospital money to be collected there hereafter, when the books at the Treasury show that for the *ten years past* that port has not required to be expended there one-fourth of the money collected?'

I write in much haste, and must therefore ask you to excuse my ragged penmanship, which I hope you will be able to decypher without too much trouble.

Very respectfully and faithfully yours,

R. I. INGERSOLL.

Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT.

It was then voted that this society will engage to support all seamen who may be proper subjects of hospital privileges in this port, on condition that the United States will pay over to the society all the hospital money hereafter collected in the collection district of New Haven. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Mr. Ingersoll.

At the meeting held January 2, 1828, the first action was taken by the Directors with reference to a site for

the hospital. Nothing definite was done. A simple committee of inquiry was appointed. This appears to have been done in consequence of the prospect of receiving something from the United States for the care of seamen. At a meeting, March 20, 1828, Dr. Knight reported that Mr. Bishop, the Collector of the Port, had received a letter from the U. S. Treasury Department, which rendered it probable that the proposition of this society, voted at the last meeting of the Directors, would be accepted. It was immediately voted that the committee appointed to make inquiry concerning a site for a hospital, be authorized to rent a building for a hospital. Dr. Knight was authorized to make a contract with the U. S. Government in behalf of the society, concerning the support of sick and disabled seamen. At this meeting the first action was taken with reference to subscriptions for the benefit of the hospital, and Dr. John Skinner was appointed agent to solicit subscriptions.

At a special meeting held March 26, 1828, the committee to procure a site for the hospital, was authorized to rent a building of Abraham Bishop for one year, for sixty dollars. Prof. Silliman and Dr. E. Ives were appointed to draft and circulate a handbill to inform our citizens of the objects of the society, and of its pecuniary need. At an adjourned meeting held April 2, 1828, at Mr. Leffingwell's, "several gentlemen of the town, by invitation, attended the meeting." April 4, a meeting was held at which it was voted to invite a meeting of citizens of both sexes for the purpose of calling public attention to the subject of a hospital, and that several gentlemen be requested to address the meeting—the public meeting to be held in the North Church Wednesday evening, April 9. At a subsequent meeting held April 6, the object of the public meeting was explained and some arrangements for the meeting were made. No further mention is made of the meeting at the North Church. Whether the meeting was held is a matter of doubt, as no mention is made of the results of such meeting. April 10, a meeting was held at Mr. Leffingwell's, at



which arrangements were made for collecting subscriptions, by dividing the town into twelve districts and appointing a person to each district. At the next meeting, April 11, "some further arrangements were made with regard to procuring subscriptions." There is nothing to show what these arrangements were.

At the special meeting, May 13, 1828, the first evidence of pipe-laying on the part of the Directors' is shown. By vote of the meeting Dr. Reynold Webb, a member of the Legislature, attended by invitation, and the Hon. John S. Peters was requested to confer with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the appointment of a committee on the petition of the General Hospital Society, continued from the last session of the Legislature.

At the annual meeting, May 15, 1828, for the election of officers, no changes were made. Some members of the Legislature having requested information concerning the hospital, Dr. Knight was appointed to favor them with a statement of facts on the subject. At a special meeting June 7, 1828, it was voted that the President be requested to advertise for proposals for a site for the hospital. June 31, 1828, the President of the society was authorized to employ an agent to collect subscriptions throughout the State, for the benefit of the hospital. Dr. John Skinner was appointed. Dec. 2 he reported progress. Dec. 3 the Directors met at Dr. Nathan Smith's and proceeded to view several lots which had been offered as sites for the hospital. Several meetings were held for the same purpose, but resulted in no final action. At the meeting held Feb. 6, 1829, the Medical College was "*spoken of*" for a hospital. This did not seem to be favorably received. At an adjourned meeting, held April 3, 1827, it was voted that it was inexpedient to purchase a site for a hospital at an expense of from \$4,000 to \$6,000, but that it is expedient to obtain an eligible situation, at such a price for the land as shall not seriously entrench upon the funds of the hospital. It was also voted that it was expedient to open a temporary hospital as soon as it can be done. Dr. Skinner was requested to ascertain whether the Peck

house can be had for a hospital, and at what price. April 7, 1829, Mr. Wyllys Warner and Mr. Forrest Shepard were authorized by the Directors to solicit and receive for the benefit of the General Hospital, such contributions as benevolent persons are willing to make for the purpose of carrying into immediate operation a most important public charity, which is located in New Haven, but is designed for the benefit of the State at large and of such strangers as Providence may throw upon our hands.

At the annual meeting, June 9, 1829, no change was made in the officers. The meeting was adjourned to June 13, and the first Prudential Committee was elected, viz: Wm. Leffingwell, James Brewster and Virgil M. Dow. B. Silliman and T. P. Beers were appointed to confer with the Collector of the Port relative to the Marine Hospital Agency. At the meeting Aug. 15, the board voted to approve of the proceedings of Dr. Skinner as Treasurer and agent of the Hospital Society, and tendered the thanks of the board for his services. James Brewster, Prof. Silliman and Dr. Knight were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of purchasing a site for the hospital, and for opening a temporary establishment.

August 29, the subject of a site for the hospital was under consideration. Committees were appointed to examine the land near the Hillhouse lot, and one offered by Mr. Prescott. September 23, of the same year, Drs. Knight, Beers and Hooker were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of contracting to take charge of the sick seamen in this port, for the hospital money collected at this district. The Medical Association were requested to express their opinions concerning the location of the hospital. On the 8th of October a vote was taken relative to a location. The Bacon lot was chosen by a majority of one, seven Directors being present. Notwithstanding this vote, on the 29th of October it was voted to proceed to view the Whittlesey lot, in new township, and other lots proposed for the hospital estab-

lishment. Nov. 3 a ballot was again taken for a site, resulting in six for the Beecher lot and three for the Whittlesey. Several offers of lots were made as a present to the society, on condition that the hospital should be located thereon. The thanks of the board were presented to Messrs. Sidney Hull, Abraham Bishop and Col. Punderson, for their generous offers of land for the hospital. It was voted that Drs. E. Ives and Dow be appointed a committee to state to the meeting of the society the proceedings of the Directors relative to a site. At the above mentioned meeting of the society, on proceeding to a ballot for a site, the Whittlesey lot was chosen, after three ballots, by a majority of eight votes. At a subsequent meeting of the society held Dec. 17, 1829, it was voted that the buildings for the General Hospital Society be located upon the hill on the southwesterly side of the city of New Haven, and northwesterly of the road leading from the foot of Church street to West Haven, upon a part of the Beecher lot so called, or upon a part of said lot and of any lot or lots adjoining thereto, to be designated by the Directors of said society with the assent of the Commissioners.

*Voted*, That if the Commissioners shall approve the above general location of the hospital, then the Directors of said society be authorized, with the approbation of said Commissioners, to determine the quantity of land and the particular site, style and extent of the buildings to be erected thereon, provided the expense of said buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$15,000.

After spending a great deal of time, the question of a site was at last determined, and at a meeting of Directors held Nov. 4 it was voted that the Secretary be directed to write Gov. Tomlinson, inquiring what time His Excellency can meet the other gentlemen of the Commission to consider the site of the hospital. Nov. 12, 1829, the Secretary reported that Gov. Tomlinson had appointed Tuesday, the 17th inst., for the meeting of the Commissioners on the subject of the location, and that notice had been given Messrs. Gunn and Pond. On Tuesday, Nov. 17,



Gov. Tomlinson and Mr. Pond being present, a statement was made of the proceedings of the Directors and of the society relative to a site for the hospital; and the Commissioners with the Directors visited the several sites proposed. Several meetings were held between Dec. 1, 1829 and June 21, 1830, at which the long continued subject of a site for the hospital was the chief matter of interest. At last, at the meeting held on the 21st day of June, 1830, Drs. A. S. Mouson, Virgil M. Dow and John Skinner, were authorized to complete the purchase of the Beecher lot and the Allen lot, so called, for the use of the hospital; and the Prudential Committee were "authorized to draw an order on the Treasurer for the purchase money of the same." It was also decided to accept the offer of the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to "sick and disabled seamen of this district," bearing date June 1, 1830. Drs. Tully and Knight were authorized "to provide for the sick and disabled seamen until further measures are taken."

July 10, 1830, Dr. John Skinner was appointed agent "to solicit further funds for the hospital," at the rate of \$2.00 per day and expenses.

At an adjourned meeting held July 16, 1830, "the subject of the style and extent, &c., of the hospital buildings was discussed and a committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining estimates of the expense of the buildings and a plan of the same." July 30, the plan for the hospital building was submitted to the meeting of Directors. August 18, the plan drawn by Mr. S. M. Stone was accepted. The building "consisting of three stories, to be built of stone after the manner of the Episcopal Chapel in this city," on the corner of Chapel and Olive streets.

September 9, the action at the meeting held on the 18th of August, accepting the plan presented by Mr. Stone, was reconsidered, and it was voted to accept the plan drawn by Mr. Howard. The building to be two stories above the basement, with a Grecian portico. Length of building, one hundred feet; fifty feet deep in

the center; the center projecting in front ten feet, in the rear two feet. The committee appointed to obtain a plan were authorized to advertise for proposals for the erection of the building. Sept. 27, it was decided to reconsider the vote passed August 18, to build after the manner of the Episcopal Chapel, and it was voted to build of "red stone and stucco." Mr. Ithiel Town, a celebrated architect, at that time, was requested to draw an elevation of the ground plan already adopted. It was, undoubtedly, through the influence of Mr. Town that the stucco plan was adopted, as that seemed to be a favorite with him, as will be seen from the quondam State House and his own residence in Hillhouse avenue, and other buildings erected under his supervision.

October 11, it was voted to rescind all former votes accepting of plans for the hospital building, and it was agreed to accept the plans presented by the committee at that meeting.

Several meetings were held subsequently, at which the plans and specifications were considered. On the 9th of November the building committee were authorized to make an agreement with Mr. S. M. Stone in relation to the contract for the hospital buildings. Nov. 12, Gov. Tomlinson and the other commissioners were requested to give their consent to the style and extent of the building, as follows:—

The undersigned, Commissioners to superintend the general concerns of the State Hospital to be established in the City of New Haven, having examined the printed "Specifications for the Hospital Building," hereto annexed, and having received an assurance that a responsible person has proposed to contract with the Directors of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut for the sum of twelve thousand and eight hundred dollars, to erect and finish the Hospital Building and its appurtenances conformably, in all respects, to the plan therein specified, do hereby signify their assent to the style and extent of the building and accommodations for the Hospital, as particularly described in the afore-mentioned specifications.

Given under our hands this 22d day of November, A. D. 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON,  
CHAS. H. POND.

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE HOSPITAL BUILDING.

The Hospital, consisting of a centre and two wings, shall be of the following dimensions:—The centre to be forty-six feet from front of main walls to the rear, and forty-eight feet in width. The pediment to project twelve feet in front of the whole. The height to be forty-three and a half feet from the top of the water table to the top of the walls, in the line of the eaves.

Each wing to be thirty-five feet in front and thirty-five feet from front to rear, and to be thirty-one and a half feet in height from the top of the water-table to the line of the eaves.

It shall be built from the foundation throughout of that kind of red stone of which the new State House is constructed, and obtained from the same quarries; all the walls to be laid solid in the best lime mortar, and each stone, of any considerable size, to be laid in such a manner as will contribute most to strength and durability.

All the exterior walls of the building, including the entablature, &c., &c., unless otherwise specified, to be plastered and finished in the same manner as the new State House, or like Mr. Hillhouse's new house, as may be preferred, excepting the first three feet from the surface of the ground, all around the building, which shall be pointed and finished like the north-west side of the basement of Mr. Ralph I. Ingersoll's new house, but instead of Chatham stone, to have a water table formed on the top of the red stone, beveled off and projecting three inches. The water table, or belting, of the front part and sides, under the pediment, to be of Chatham red stone, and made to receive the pavement; the stone to be seven inches thick and fifteen wide, surmounting the other red stone, extending from one side around the platform to the other side—the whole making but three feet in height as around the rest of the building. The walls of the centre building to commence three and a half feet in thickness at their foundation, and to set off or lessen in thickness by degrees, until they reach the basement floor, there to be twenty-six inches, thence through the basement story to be two feet, and thence through the first story to be twenty-one inches, and through the second story to be eighteen inches, and all above the top of the second story to be sixteen inches in thickness.

The main wall of the east wing to be three and a half feet from the bottom of the deep cellar to one foot in height, thence setting off to thirty-two inches at the pavement of the other cellar, thence to the floor of the basement twenty-six inches, thence to the floor of the first story twenty-one inches, and through the first story eighteen inches, and through the second story to the top of the wall sixteen inches.

The main walls of the west wing to be two feet eight inches at the base, commencing three feet below the bottom of the joist of the basement, and proportioned above like those of the other wing.

The division walls of the building to be built of brick, laid in good lime mortar, but all below the basement floor to be of stone laid in good mortar beginning level with the foundation of the main walls, and to be twenty inches in thickness, lessening to sixteen at the joist of the basement.

The thickness of all the brick walls to commence eight inches at the base

ment floor, and all of them carried up to the floor of the attic story eight inches in thickness.

The basement story floor to be about eighteen inches above the natural level of the ground's surface. The earth to be removed beneath the building, in that part where there is no cellar, for two feet in depth, and the foundation to the main walls laid one foot below these two feet, and the foundation of the partition walls the same.

Enough brick, consisting of half merchantable and half soft, may be used for these walls and the chimneys, selecting such as are appropriate for each.

These division walls to extend the whole length of each hall, and on each side of the same except in the east wing, to be omitted on one side, and all to extend from the main walls of the building through the centre and wings to where said halls intersect each other. All parts of said walls forming parts of rooms, chambers or closets, to be furred, lathed and plastered, except the sides of the brick walls in the halls, which may be plastered directly on the bricks.

All the stone wall of the interior of the building to be furred, lathed and plastered, excepting the cellar and that part of the attic not finished, likewise the ceiling overhead, throughout, to be furred contrary way to the lathing, with furring pieces one inch thick and three wide, and sixteen inches from centre to centre.

The east and west walls of the centre building to be of the same materials and thickness as the north and south walls from their foundation below the bottom of the cellar, and from front to rear.

The two fluted pillars supporting the pediment, to be of hard brick and plastered. The two square columns to be of stone, like the main walls, and plastered.

The lower cellar to be divided from the other cellar by a stone wall about thirteen feet long and eighteen inches thick, to the surface of the other cellar; thence to the floor of the basement, of brick eight inches thick. This division wall is represented by the dotted lines on the draft, occupying the corner of the east wing. The cellar under the basement shall occupy all the east wing, and be six and a half feet deep, in the clear, and the deeper cellar in the corner of the same to be six feet deeper in the clear, and to have a closet in it of rough boards about ten feet by six, with shelves, a batten door and lock. The cellars and deep cellar to be paved with hard brick. To have a cellar also under the whole of the centre of the building, six and a half feet deep, paved like the other cellars. To have in all eight cellar windows, fixed after the manner of those in Mr. Ralph I. Ingersoll's new house, with grates: the openings to be two feet by four, glazed and to open with hinges. Each cellar to have doors with locks. There shall be one flat outside cellar door, flagging stone steps laid in mortar, with one red stone at the top.

The floors of the first and second stories and of the attic to be of Norway or Egg Harbor boards, and all the floors in the building shall be planed, grooved and tongued, properly seasoned and dry when laid; the heads of the nails sunk below the surface. The floors to the kitchen and washing room in the basement to be similarly made and finished, except to consist of oak of one inch and a quarter in thickness, and not exceeding

six inches in width. The remaining basement floors to be like those of the first and second stories.

The best floor boards shall be selected for the first and second stories. The floor of the main hall in the centre building to be of narrow Southern pine.

The outside front principal steps and buttresses to be of hewn red stone as drafted. All other steps to the Hospital outside, shall be made of clear, thoroughly seasoned white pine plank, one and a half inches thick; likewise all the platforms, &c., connected with said steps. The inside steps, however, in the large hall, to consist of yellow pine one and a half inch thick.

The steps and stairs of the whole establishment, outside and inside, shall be about seven and a quarter inches rise, and thirteen inches width, as may be preferred.\* The front stairs to be of Southern yellow pine; the other stairs all to be of the best Egg Harbor.

All the stairs and wooden steps to have a rail on each side to hold on by in descending, including scuttle stairs. The front stairs to have a round rail on each side, of cherry, two inches in diameter, placed two inches from each partition; and likewise the same to the inside steps in the main hall.

All the window sills of the hospital shall be made of white Sing Sing marble, and all the door sills of hewn red stone.

Hearths to be of hewn red stone.

The one in the kitchen to be four feet by ten, and in three parts.

Another to be three feet by eight, and in two pieces; three others be five feet and a half by two, and thirteen others similar, each to be four and a half feet by twenty inches, and all other hearths except these to be of the best hard tile, eight inches square or more. Six of the stone hearths to have a semi-circular piece cut out where the fire would lay, and a whole piece fitted to its place to prevent its cracking by fire.

The fire places shall be built to each chimney in every room throughout all the stories, of proper size for the rooms, larger or smaller, as may be preferred. The inside of all the chimney flues, throughout their whole length, to be plastered.

Three rooms on the floor of the first story shall have hewn and faced red stone jambs and mantles.

The timber to be of oak and chestnut. The largest timber and the trimmer joist to be of the best of oak, the rafters of spruce.

The attic story to have trusses of spruce, and to be constructed on a principle similar to the attic of our churches.

The attic of the wings to be framed similarly or on the best mode of framing dwelling houses.

The joist shall be of proper thickness; such of it as is seventeen feet in length or thereabout to be three inches thick by ten wide. Such of it as is

\* Where this phraseology is used, the words "by the Building Committee," are understood.

*Note 1.* In this contract, the first story above the basement we designate as the first story; the one next above that the second, and the next the attic; and that the cellar which is beneath the basement.

*Note 2.* When hewn red stone is mentioned, the Chatham stone, of which our best kind of step stones are made, is intended.



much less than seventeen feet to be two and a half inches thick by ten wide. All the joist, trimmers, etc., to be but sixteen inches apart, from center to center.

No chestnut timber shall be used in any part of the building where any water might leak in to communicate a stain to any part of the building.

All the cornices shall be of white pine painted three coats of white lead paint.

The shingles to be the best of Connecticut River shingles.

The roof boards to be of spruce closely laid. The lintels over the doors and windows to be of proper size and of timber that has been for some time thoroughly seasoned.

The doors shall be panel doors throughout the building except in the cellars, and these to be batten doors, stock locks and latches.

The outside doors as drafted, and the two to the centre of the building to be three and a half inches thickness, with large knob latches, made on purpose, unless such as are thought suitable by the committee can be purchased, and to have inside bars to the same. The outside door to the east wing to have a good knob lock of proper size.

The inside doors to the four largest principal rooms on the first story to be two inches thickness. The same on the second floor one and three quarters inches thickness. The remaining inside doors, all except closet doors, to be of one and a half inches thickness. Closet doors one and a quarter inches thickness. All said inside doors to be six panel doors. The outside doors to be eight paneled doors except the front door, and this to have ten panels. The doors in the first story throughout to be eight feet long, and on the second story seven and a half feet long. Hinges to be of six and seven inch butts to outside doors, to other principal doors five inch butts. The rear centre hall door and the rear basement door to have side lights like Mrs. Whitney's, but plain sash.

To have the best English mortice locks to four inside doors; the best close door locks and handles to closets; to eight other doors of the building knob locks; the best that can be obtained for the price of one dollar each, and to the remaining doors, thumb latches and bolts.

The window sashes to be ovelo—sashes one and three quarter inch in thickness. The large one over the operating room to be as thick as its size requires for strength. The glass to this to be eight by ten, six panes in width by ten high, to be made water tight, and the upper sash to move down and to open and shut by pullies. Six other windows in the roofs each to be eight by ten glass, each twenty-four lights and with one sash to move down by pullies. The glass throughout the building to be of the best of second quality of New England crown glass.

All the windows of the centre building to be on the first story ten by fifteen, on the second story ten by fourteen glass, and five panes wide. The windows in the wings on the first story to consist of glass nine by thirteen, on the second nine by twelve.

All the windows to be made to rise by weights, and the upper sashes to move down in the same manner, except in the basement, to have the best of Scott's springs. The gable end of the attic, back side, to have a semi-elliptic window, eight feet long, and made to slide up and easy to raise.

The mantel-pieces to eight rooms to consist of columns and carved wood caps, and the remainder to consist of pilasters.

The casings to the doors and windows on the first and second story of the centre building to consist of pilasters, surmounted by plain square blocks. The casings to be six inches wide throughout the first story and five through the second.

The casings of the second story of the wings to consist of an architrave five inches wide.

The casings of the finished part of the attic and throughout the basement story to be a single architrave and mouldings.

The base boards on the first story to be eleven inches wide with mouldings, those on the second the same but ten inches wide.

The attic and basement to have a plain base board eight inches wide with a torous bead in the same.

Gutters for water to be made on the roof after the fashion of the modern tin gutters contrived by Mr. Whitney, to be made of copper, on each roof of the two wings, front and rear, and on so much of the centre as projects beyond the wings to carry the water onto the wings that would otherwise fall on the ground. These gutters to be constructed to empty the water into four proper sized tin conductors reaching to the water-table and three feet from the ground.

There shall be two lightning rods of iron three-fourths of an inch diameter, affixed to two chimneys of the centre building, made in the most approved manner and silver pointed, to rise eleven feet above the tops of the chimneys; and from the roof to five feet above the tops of the chimneys, to be one inch diameter; to be well secured to the chimney, likewise to descend into the earth four feet below the surface, their lower extremities sharpened and embedded in broken charcoal.

There shall be two red stone sinks with leaden tubes of proper size and length to conduct off the water. One of these sinks to be six feet by four, the other four and a half feet by twenty inches, each to be located where desired.

The well shall be constructed of red stone, the bottom of it to be made of the hardest brick, laid in water cement one foot in thickness, to the extent of eight feet in height from the bottom; the well curb to be of white oak. The stone to be laid in lime mortar for six feet from the top, and the top to be covered by a hewn red stone in two pieces, the largest of which shall be excavated sufficiently to receive the water and convey it off.

The diameter of the well to be three feet and three inches at the bottom, and three feet one inch at the top. Its depth shall be such as to contain six feet and a half of water when the springs are at an average level. The water to be drawn by a good white oak pump, and an iron brake, each of the best common construction.

There shall be constructed a necessary fourteen feet long by seven and a half broad, and a vault eight feet deep; the building, etc., to be finished and painted after the plan of the one at Messrs. Dwight's Gymnasium, and the vault after the plan of one at Mr. Hillhouse's new house, and to have a ventilator.

All the wood work about the exterior of the Hospital to be painted three good coats of white lead linseed oil paint. The steps such color as preferred. The inside wood work to have but two coats of paint.

The stairs to the scuttle shall be made firm and easy of access. The scuttle door to be of such size as preferred.

The walk on the top of the centre building to have seats around it on the inside, and a deck floor; all to be painted with three coats.

The under side of the pediment to be recessed upward about five feet, and plastered, and have a cornice in the recess around it.

The operating room to be finished as drafted, to have circular seats with backs, etc., as commonly made for such rooms.

All the chimneys above the roof to be painted white.

All the lathing to be of spruce, of the best quality, and seasoned.

The kitchen chimney to have a flue in it for the copper boiler, separate from the other flue, and carried up to the top of the chimney. Also, a flue leading from over the boiler into the other common flue of the chimney, to convey off steam from the boiler.

To have a copper boiler in the kitchen, of the capacity of thirty gallons, with a large brass stop cock and tube, to draw off water into an adjoining room. This boiler to be set, like that in Mr. Ingersoll's new house, with proper iron grates and door. Likewise a cast iron boiler holding twenty gallons, similarly set without stop cock.

To have one oven of large size, and one smaller; both furnished with patent doors—one to be a door of the largest size.

The kitchen fire place to have trammels and hooks.

The pantry and closets to have a sufficiency of shelves.

The window in the hall in the end of the west wing on the first story, to have three sashes, reaching to the floor, and a shutter to the lower sash inside.

The rear main hall window of the second story to have also three sashes and shutter, in the same manner.

The rear of the centre building to have a piazza, eighteen feet long by seven feet wide, supported by four pillars, (two square and two round,) a deck roof, and a platform under it with two seats.

The rear steps to be eight feet long. The steps and platform to the east wing, and all other outside steps and platforms, to have railings and slats.

The ends of the wings shall contain one window on the first story of the west hall, and an east and a west hall window on the second story. No other windows to the ends of the wings, but there shall be four recesses in the place of windows in the end of each wing.

The rear of the centre building to have a water table or belt of marble of proper height for the piazza.

No plastering on the interior of the building but what is furred and lathed first, except differently specified.

All outside doors to be lighted and glazed, either above or on their sides, or both, so as to light the halls sufficiently. The front door to be lighted as drafted.

All the inside walls plastered, to be done in the best manner, with as much plaster of Paris as is used for the best walls.



All that part of the exterior wall which is supported above the pillars in front of the centre building, extending from said pillars to the ridge of the roof, to be of hard brick, twelve inches thick from the top of the pillars to the line of the eaves, and all above, eight inches thick, and laid rough for plastering.

In the east wing where one of the brick partition walls is left out, the floors and partitions above shall be supported by brick pillars in the cellar, and by wood pillars in the basement story all of sufficient size and strength.

The *abacus* of each pillar and of each square column to consist of one piece of white marble.

To each of the two outside doors opening into the basement story, there shall be flagging stone steps, with a red stone at top. To the entrance of the basement in front, within the main front door, there shall be wooden steps.

The balustrade or battlement on the roof to be of wood, painted white with three coats.

For particulars not mentioned, see the drafts, which are to be equally binding on the contracting parties as are these specifications.

All rubbish to be cleared away, and ground levelled around the building after the work is finished.

No mortar shall be used in the construction of the hospital that has not been thoroughly prepared three days previously; and none shall be used in plastering and finishing the exterior walls of the same that has not been prepared in a proper manner ten days or more.

In plastering the outside of the building, all endeavors shall be used to effect its being done in the best manner known at the time, both as relates to the quality, proportion and mixing of the ingredients, the proper degree of dryness for applying the second coat, etc., etc., and any other means the committee may consider of importance, as conducing toward beauty or durability, shall receive due attention and be executed accordingly.

The outside doors, besides the main front door (drafted,) are to be a rear door to the centre building, and a door to the end of the east wing, both on the first story; also, two doors to the basement story, viz., one in rear of the centre building, and one at the end of the east wing—all to be eight panelled doors. To each outside door of the first story, except the main front door, there shall be a flight of wooden steps and platform with railings on each side. Both of the entrances to the basement story to have flagging stone steps, with each one red stone at top, two feet broad.

There shall be a brick cistern of the capacity of twenty hogsheads, plastered inside with water lime, and covered over the top with plank.

The walls to be up and covered by the first of August next. The inside to be finished, so that the building shall be habitable by the first of October next.

The outside plastering not to be put on till May, 1832.

To have Connecticut River yellow pine floors in the basement and first story, instead of Egg Harbor, as heretofore directed.

To have mahogany sills to doors of the four best rooms.

The rear piazza to be ceiled with plain boards, and the deck roof painted.

The pavement under the front pediment to be of flagging stone, selected by the committee, to cost eleven cents a foot.

To have appropriate iron scrapers to all outside steps.

• Closets to be as drafted.

All windows that rise by weights to have the best kind of fastenings.

Windows referred to in these specifications are believed to be as follows:—

4	windows	10 x 15	glass, 5 panes wide, and 6 high.						
5	"	10 x 14	"	5	"	"	"	6	"
12	"	9 x 13	"	4	"	"	"	6	"
14	"	9 x 12	"	4	"	"	"	6	"
1	"	9 x 13	"	4	"	"	"	9	"
1	"	10 x 14	"	5	"	"	"	9	"
17	"	9 x 13	"	4	"	"	"	4	"
8	"	9 x 12	"	3	"	"	"	2	"
6	"	8 x 10	"	24 panes each, in roof.					
1	"	8 x 10	"	6 panes wide and 10 high in roof.					

The building was erected under the above specifications by Sidney M. Stone, Esq., for less than \$13,000.

November 22d, Mr. Nathan Peck was appointed to superintend the erection of the building, to watch its progress and observe that the contract was fulfilled. It was also voted that Dr. Thomas Hubbard be authorized to execute the contract on the part of the Hospital Society. Several meetings were held between the above date and June, 1837. A meeting was held at this time at which it was decided to accept of the contract with the Treasury Department for the care of sick and disabled seamen at the rate of \$3.50 per week for the care of sick seamen. Oct. 13th it was again decided to apply to Congress for aid in completing the Hospital establishment:—

*To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled :*

The Petition of the "General Hospital Society of Connecticut," by their Directors, respectfully sheweth—

That the Legislature of Connecticut, at their Session in May, 1826, in consequence of an unanimous application of the Medical Convention of the State, granted a Charter for a "*State Hospital, to be established in the City of New Haven.*"

This Institution, if carried into effect, will be the first and *only* one of the kind in the State. It has long been required, by the wants of the community and earnestly regarded, not only by medical gentlemen of high reputation, but by enlightened and benevolent citizens of all classes and professions, as one of the most important charities of the country. It has been viewed, as all similar establishments in our country have been regarded, as

the refuge and asylum of the sick and distressed of all lands ; where public bounty may supply the wants of the distressed and in a measure mitigate the calamities of disease and misfortune. In what other asylum can the sick stranger, cast upon our shores, or arrested in his journey by disease or accident, or the friendless and forlorn of all descriptions find a refuge so appropriate and means of restoration so effectual?

The establishment is not intended to be exclusive and local in its benefits, nor interesting to the stranger and friendless alone. It will open an asylum for the poor, as well as the sick, for the sailor, as well as the citizen of every other occupation ; in brief, for the afflicted of all classes, who may need medical advice, the assistance of skillful surgical operators, the kind and practised aid of experienced attendants, and the appropriate apparatus and necessary accommodations, which such an establishment only can afford.

To the poor and friendless, the whole advantages of the Hospital will be gratuitously afforded.

The Legislature of Connecticut, dividing their bounty among numerous charitable institutions, have partially endowed the "General Hospital Society," benevolent individuals have also contributed considerable sums, and upon the strength of funds already raised, and in the anticipation of further aid, the Directors have purchased a lot of about twelve acres of ground, and are now erecting a substantial stone building, about one hundred and twenty feet in length, and nearly fifty feet in depth, three stories in height, containing forty commodious apartments. The building is to be completed and finished in a plain, neat style, with special regard to economy and the accommodation of patients. But the Society have ascertained that the sums derived from State bounty and individual charity will be insufficient to complete this benevolent project, and that to enable them to realize the anticipated advantages of the Institution, by putting it in full operation, a sum in addition to their present funds, of about twenty-five thousand dollars will be requisite.

As the United States have no hospital within the State of Connecticut for the accommodation of their sick and disabled seamen, particular regard has been paid to that matter by your Petitioners, both in regard to the location and extent of the establishment.

The City of New Haven, which is of easy access to a long line of seaboard, embraces the principal commercial port in the State, and from the course of her business, is peculiarly exposed to diseases of tropical climates, it has therefore been selected as the best location.

The site of the Hospital is on rising ground, commanding an extensive view of the Harbor and of Long Island Sound, and is deemed the best spot that could have been selected, either in reference to facility of access or purity of atmosphere in the neighborhood of the City.

So far as their limited means will allow them to go, the managers are ready and desirous to make permanent arrangements for the good accommodation of that deserving class of patients,—sick and disabled seamen.

They beg leave to suggest, as an important incident to the location, that the establishment will be under the superintendence and management of the Medical Faculty of Yale College, a branch of an University eminently conspicuous among the literary institutions of our country. Their practical aid,

rendered to the inmates of the Hospital, will enable them to illustrate to their pupils the theory of a profession, to whose enlightened skill no intelligent being can be insensible.

Fully believing that the Government of the United States will feel an interest in the success of an institution of such general utility and in which they have so direct an interest, the Petitioners with confidence appeal to them for aid ;—as the constitutional protectors of commerce and the guardians of seamen, it is presumed that this petition will be received by Congress with favorable regard.

In conclusion, your Petitioners solicit respectfully from the United States such sum of money as will enable them to complete the Hospital above described, and furnish it with suitable apparatus and appendages.

November 15th, the Directors made a settlement with Dr. Swan, who had been appointed agent for subscriptions in Fairfield County :—

*Gentlemen,*—The agency assigned me in the county of Fairfield, in this State, has been accomplished ; but, I regret to say, with very limited success. The citizens of this county will not respond to your appeals to individual liberality. I state this in positive terms ; for, it is the result of laborious experiment. The object of my mission was clearly stated to them, in private, in public, and through the medium of the press. I gave, through the whole agency, that importance to the subject, which the interesting character and the exigencies of the institution demanded. I passed 68 days in the county, the greater part of which my object was met either by systematic opposition or disgusting indifference. It is due, however, to the citizens for me to state, that your agent was personally treated with respect, even by those who were hostile to this mode of instituting and maintaining our public institutions. They almost universally refer you to the State Legislature for this object.

My accounts have been rendered to the prudential committee, to whom I respectfully tender my thanks for their attentions and the promptness with which my communications have been attended to while abroad.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for the success of your institution.

Yours, respectfully, J. SWAN.

Directors of Gen. Hos. Soc., Conn., }  
New Haven, Nov. 14, 1831. }

March 23d, 1832, it was voted to make another application to the Legislature for further aid, the application to Congress not having been successful.

At the annual meeting held May 11, 1832, Hon. Simeon Baldwin was elected President ; Thomas Hubbard, M.D., Vice-Pres. ; Amos Townsend, Jr., Treasurer, and N. B. Ives, Secretary. There had been no changes in the officers

from year to year, since the first election to this time, with the exception of the choice of N. B. Ives as Secretary in place of Charles Hooker. At this meeting the first choice of Attending Physicians and Visitors was made. The Visitors were, Sidney Hull, Hon. Dennis Kimberly, Dr. Thos. Hubbard, Hon. Simeon Baldwin and Dr. T. P. Beers. Attending Physicians and Surgeons, Thos. Hubbard, Eli Ives, Jonathan Knight, V. M. Dow, A. S. Monson and Charles Hooker.

June 22, 1832. The cholera having appeared in the City, a meeting was convened on the propriety of admitting cholera patients to the Hospital. The subject was indefinitely postponed.

July 11th. A request was presented from the Board of Health for permission to make use of the Hospital for cholera patients. A committee, consisting of Hon. Dennis Kimberly and John Beach, Esq., was appointed to communicate the views of the Directors to the Board of Health. It is apparent that the views of the Directors did not agree with those of the Board of Health, for at a subsequent meeting another application was made by the Health Committee for the use of the Hospital for cholera patients. It was decided to be inexpedient under existing circumstances to accede to the request of the Board of Health. Hon. Dennis Kimberly, Hon. Henry W. Edwards and Dr. T. P. Beers, were appointed to explain to the Board of Health the reasons for the foregoing determination. The chief ground of objection was that the charter provided that contagious diseases should not be received into the Hospital.

July 31, 1832. It was voted that the building committee, with the addition of Hon. Simeon Baldwin, F. B. Winthrop, Esq., and Hon. Dennis Kimberly, be a committee to decide with regard to the acceptance of the Hospital buildings. It was also voted to appoint the President, Hon. Simeon Baldwin, to negotiate with the treasurer of the school fund for a permanent loan. Aug. 3d, it was decided to borrow, in the name of the Society, a sum not exceeding \$2,500, to be applied to the payment of the



debt due from the Society to Sidney M. Stone for the erection of the Hospital.

The action of the Society in refusing to receive cholera patients, without doubt operated to the financial injury of the Society. At that time there was great indignation expressed by many of the citizens of New Haven at what was termed the "cruelty of the doctors" in refusing to take charge of the poor, suffering cholera patients; but the opinions of the physicians of that day were such as to the contagion or infection of cholera as to force them to take the stand they did in that matter.

September 27, 1832, the first mention is made of the employment of a Steward for the Hospital, and William Storer was elected.

In May, 1833, at the annual meeting, Nathan Peck, Esq. was elected President, and two new names appear on the Board of Visitors; viz., Dr. Samuel Punderson and Isaac Beers, Esq. The other officers remained the same. Dr. Chas. Hooker was appointed agent for the marine hospital fund in 1832 and continued. The Prudential Committee were authorized to sell a lot of land separated from the Hospital square by a road running nearly north and south and adjoining the land of Nathan Peck. This was the street that is now a continuation of Howard ave., and formerly called Hubbard street, from the late Dr. Hubbard, who was so long connected with the Hospital as Vice President, Director and Attending Surgeon. It was voted, also, to sell the real estate belonging to the Society in North Haven.

May 19th, 1834, a committee was appointed to meet the committee for the petitioners for a new bank and concert measures for securing a grant from the Legislature. The Legislature in their wisdom decided, on several different occasions, not to grant any direct aid to the Hospital, with one exception. In 1828 they did appropriate \$5,000 for the benefit of the Hospital fund for buildings. The report on this petition was made by the late Governor Henry W. Edwards, who was at that time a member of the Senate and is as follows:—

*The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the General Hospital Society,  
Report—*

That this Society was incorporated in the year 1826, and that since their incorporation they have been engaged in raising funds to enable them to accomplish the objects for which they were organized.

The Medical Convention of the State highly approving the objects of the Institution, and disposed as far as in their power to aid them, have appropriated the amount payable for Degrees by those who are graduated at the Medical Institution, being \$5 for each Degree, amounting to about \$150 per year, permanently to this object.

The Professors of the Medical Institution have also pledged their professional services to the Society, and ten per cent. of their income from the Medical Institution for five years, and in case this ten per cent. does not amount to \$100 per year from each Professor, they agree to add to it such a sum as will make it \$100 from each; there being four Professors, this will give 400 dollars per year for five years from this source.

The Society also hope by an arrangement with the United States respecting the sick and disabled seamen in the Collection District of New Haven, to obtain the Hospital money collected in that Collection District, amounting to about \$500 per year.

They have also obtained in donations from individuals in New Haven a considerable sum, which they expect will be increased, so that what is thus obtained, in addition to what has been given by the Professors of the Medical Institution, independent of their professional services, will amount at least to \$5,000.

They also expect, and have received encouraging assurances to that effect, that a considerable sum will be obtained from donations by individuals in other parts of the State.

Not less than ten thousand dollars will be absolutely necessary to procure a site, and erect suitable buildings. Whatever is obtained beyond this, will be applied in defraying the expenses of carrying on the establishment.

The Committee are also advised that this is essentially a charitable institution. That those who are unable to pay are to be admitted gratuitously. It is contemplated, however, it will frequently happen, as has been the fact in other places, where institutions of a similar nature have been established, that persons of property will resort to this Institution, on account of the superior advantages they may there enjoy. When this is the case it is expected they will make a reasonable compensation, excepting for the services of the physicians and surgeons, which are in all cases to be gratuitous.

As an auxiliary to the Medical Institution this Hospital is considered very important, as without an establishment of this kind it is impossible to communicate medical instruction in the most advantageous manner. The theory of medical science may be communicated without it, but theory without practice in this, as well as everything else, is comparatively of little use.

The State of Connecticut is so limited and circumscribed in territory that it is necessary we should avail ourselves to the utmost of the advantages we do possess, to secure to ourselves a proper degree of relative importance in the Union. These things have not been neglected hitherto. Among the

advantages within our reach the means of education and instruction are extremely important, and whatever advantages the natives of this State may have been proud to possess and enjoy in other parts of the Union to which they have been induced to migrate, is justly chargeable to the superior advantages of education they have enjoyed in the State of their nativity.

From the earliest settlement of the State education has been a primary object with those who have superintended the concerns of the State, and attention in this respect has hitherto kept pace with the progress of society and the advancement of the country.

Education is a subject which appears to devolve naturally on the States—and its care has been left hitherto almost exclusively to them, and in many particulars it will no doubt always be so left.

Each State in the Union seems disposed to possess within itself all the means of instruction, and also to provide itself with those institutions which are considered important for the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

The period is not far distant when the number of colleges in the United States was very limited; at present there is scarcely a State in the Union that has not provided itself or is taking measures to provide itself, with at least one institution of this kind.

It is but a very few years since there was but one Institution in the United States for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. These institutions have multiplied and the probability is that every State in the Union will soon be provided with one.

Medical Institutions, until very recently, were rare in this country, and young men from every part of the United States were under the necessity of resorting to perhaps one particular place, or going to foreign countries, to procure proper medical instruction. Institutions of this kind are now diffused or are diffusing themselves through the country.

Hospitals for the Insane are also Institutions with respect to which the same remarks may be made.

In all these particulars, fortunately, the State of Connecticut is provided, and an institution of the kind contemplated by the Petitioners is alone wanted to complete our public establishments.

In addition to its use as connected with medical instruction, it is considered as a place where diseases of a certain kind, particularly chronic diseases, may be more advantageously treated than elsewhere.

As the Hospital will be furnished with the best apparatus and all necessary attendants, it is considered as a place where surgical operations of a delicate and difficult nature can be most conveniently and successfully performed.

At the present time instances not unfrequently occur of persons from different and distant parts of the State resorting to New Haven, to avail themselves of the skill and experience of the Professors of the Medical Institution in surgical cases, and great difficulty has been experienced in procuring suitable places for their accommodation. Private families and the keepers of public houses are generally unwilling to admit persons of this description.

The students of the college when taken sick, it is contemplated, will here find a place where they can be attended to in the best possible manner, and that this establishment will furnish the only proper substitute for parental care and watchfulness.



Strangers of every description, it is calculated, will here find a refuge and a home.

The Committee, after a full examination and investigation of the subject, are of the opinion that this Institution addresses itself with peculiar force to the feelings and interests of this community, and is well worthy the patronage of the State.

After the erection of suitable buildings, the expenses with which the Institution will be charged are:—The purchase of suitable furniture and apparatus. The expense of diet, fuel, and medicine. The wages and support of a suitable person as superintendent, with his family, to reside at the Hospital. The wages and support of nurses. The preservation and repair of buildings, furniture, &c., and some other incidental expenses, which cannot be particularly foreseen or specified. These expenses must be defrayed from the *funds* of the Society, and it is contemplated that such will be its advantages and such the force with which it will recommend itself to the favor of the community, that the Society will be enabled by the aid it will receive from individuals, to carry on their operations, if they are furnished by the State with necessary buildings.

The Committee therefore recommend an appropriation of Five Thousand Dollars, in two annual installments of 2,500 Dollars each, to be expended in the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings, and for this purpose they report a joint resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted. Per order.

(Signed) H. W. EDWARDS, *Chairman*.

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*Resolved* by this Assembly, That the sum of Five Thousand Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the General Hospital Society of the Connecticut, to aid such Society in the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of said Society, and that the same be paid to said Society in manner following, that is to say, one half on the first of July of the present year, and the other half on the first of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw orders on the Treasurer in favor of said Society, for said sum accordingly.

(Approved by the Governor May 27th, 1828.)

They, however, did not hesitate to say to certain banks that had applied to them for charters, we will grant you the privileges you request, provided you will pay so much to the General Hospital Society of Connecticut. A very convenient mode of satisfying their consciences and relieving the State from the expenditure of any money for the benefit of a great and important charity. This, of course, refers to the early legislation on this matter. Of late years the Legislature has not been called upon to

grant charters for banks, and in consequence have pursued a more direct and liberal policy toward all of our State charities. A full and detailed statement of the action of the Legislature in this respect will appear before we close this paper.

February 4th, 1835. A meeting was held for the purpose of authorizing the Secretary to dispose of a small strip of land situated southwesterly of the Hospital.

At the annual meeting, May 15th, 1835, the old officers were elected, with the exception that Dr. V. M. Dow was chosen Secretary in place of Dr. N. B. Ives. Henry Peck, Esq., was elected Visitor in place of Hon. Dennis Kimberly. A. S. Monson, M. D., was added to the list of Attending Physicians. Nathan Peck, Esq., T. P. Beers, M. D., V. M. Dow, M. D., Dr. J. Skinner, and John Babcock, Esq., were appointed a Committee to lay out roads, set out trees, when they shall deem it necessary, improve the grounds, and make other improvements.

August 25th. Another lot of land was sold under the direction of Henry Peck, Esq.

October 5th. James Brewster, Esq., was added to the Committee for improving the grounds of the Hospital. It was voted "to sell the small old house now on the Beecher lot for the purpose of being removed therefrom." Voted, that a "paling fence be made on the southwesterly side of the street lately made in front of the Hospital Square. This is the street now called Cedar street.

December 9th. The Milford Turnpike Company were requested to discontinue, as a turnpike, that part of their road which extends from George street, in New Haven, to the West Bridge, and take instead of it Congress Avenue.

January 12th, 1836. It was voted to sell a certain piece of land situated northeasterly of the Hospital Square. The matter of procuring some fit person as Steward of the Hospital was referred to the Prudential Committee, William Storer, the first Steward of the Hospital having resigned. Mr. Amos Hill was appointed soon after this meeting.

April 21st, 1836. Dr. J. Skinner was appointed to provide fuel, provisions, &c., for the Hospital.

December 21st, 1836. The Legislature was again called upon for money out of the funds soon to be received by the State from the United States. The Directors were, evidently, on the alert, to call upon the State when it was in funds from any source.

May 11th, 1838. It was directed that the Secretary give public notice in the newspapers of the terms and conditions on which patients will be received into the Hospital. It was also voted that the Prudential Committee be authorized to procure two more beds, when wanted. I find nothing on the record to show the number of beds in the Hospital; but it is safe to conclude that there were more than two.

May 10th, 1839. Drs. J. H. Kain and E. H. Bishop were elected Attending Physicians.

At the annual meeting, May 14th, 1840, Dr. E. H. Bishop was elected Secretary, and E. H. Bishop, M.D., and Henry A. Tomlinson, M.D., were chosen as Attending Physicians.

March 12th, 1841. Dr. J. H. Kain was elected Attending Physician in place of Dr. H. A. Tomlinson, deceased.

At a meeting held August 4th, 1841, Mr. Amos Hill having resigned, and a number of persons having applied to the Prudential Committee, it was voted to refer the matter to the Prudential Committee, with power to act in the matter. Dr. P. T. Miller was elected Steward in 1841.

May 12th, 1842. Dr. J. Knight was elected President; Hon. Dennis Kimberly, Vice President. Dr. Knight held the office of President from this time until his death, in 1864. At this meeting Dr. P. A. Jewett was elected Attending Physician and Surgeon.

January 18th, 1843. The Directors authorized the Prudential Committee to rent to Dr. J. G. Percival certain rooms in the Hospital. The number of patients being small, the Directors were disposed to occupy all the available space in the Hospital for a reasonable remuneration.

neration; consequently at this time we find many of the rooms occupied for the storage of the furniture of families who had temporarily left the city. For the same reason the rooms in the second story of the south wing were rented to Dr. Percival.

At a special meeting held October 24, 1843, Dr. E. H. Bishop resigned the office of Secretary, and Dr. P. A. Jewett was elected to fill the vacancy.

At the adjourned annual meeting, May 15, 1845, John A. Totten and Levi Ives, M.D., were elected Attending Physicians.

It is interesting to state that, a few years previous to this date, enough of the original purchase of land had been sold so that the Hospital Square of seven and three quarter acres had cost the Society but five hundred dollars. Subsequent sales of land were made for such an amount as to make a saving of a few hundred dollars over the original cost.

At the meeting July 4th, the Prudential Committee were for the first time authorized to employ a house physician, to reside at the Hospital.

At the meeting, May 7th, 1847, Dr. H. Bronson was appointed Attending Physician.

A committee consisting of Drs. E. Ives, E. H. Bishop and P. A. Jewett, were appointed to consider and recommend some plan for obtaining an increase of the Hospital funds and the number of members of the Society.

May 25th, 1847, in consequence of the large increase of expenses, under the management of then Steward, and of a slight misunderstanding between Dr. Dow, the Chairman of the Prudential Committee, and a large dog, the property of the Steward, the following resolution was introduced by Dr. Dow, and passed by the unanimous vote of the Directors:

*Resolved*, That the Steward of the Hospital be directed to sell the horse, wagon, cart and harness, and other articles, as the Prudential Committee may direct; and also that he be directed not to keep a horse. To enjoin upon him to devote his undivided attention, and that of his

wife, to the interests of the Hospital; to *keep no dogs or other useless and expensive animals* on the premises; and to require of him a monthly statement of the accounts, of debts contracted, and of all moneys received and paid out by him; and that no article, beside those necessary for the ordinary business of the Hospital, be purchased without a written order from the Prudential Committee.

The Chairman of the Prudential Committee was directed to visit the Hospital *every month*, to examine the accounts of the Steward, and to have a general supervision of the economical concerns of the Hospital; and that he be allowed twenty-five dollars for his services. The result proved that this appropriation was well expended, for on August 11th, 1847, the resignation of the Steward was received and accepted.

September 7th, at a special meeting, William Merwin was appointed Steward at a salary of \$300 per year for the services of himself and wife. As Mr. Merwin was satisfied with this salary for several years, it is to be presumed that it was a sufficiently liberal one for the services performed.

August 4th, 1848, at a special meeting, Dr. A. C. Blakeslee, the first house Physician, received his appointment. Drs. Knight, Hooker, Dow, S. M. Stone, Esq., and Dr. Jewett, were appointed a Committee for the purpose of devising some plan for rendering the grounds about the Hospital more ornamental. August 14th, the Committee reported, and were authorized to carry the proposed plan into execution as soon as convenient.

May 14th, 1849, at the annual meeting, Drs. D. L. Daggett and W. J. Whiting were elected Attending Physicians.

October 23d, 1849, the bonus of \$5000 from the Farmers Bank of Bridgeport, was received, and Dr. Knight and Hon. W. W. Boardman were appointed a Committee to loan the money.

May 22d, 1850. Dr. N. W. Taylor was elected Attending Physician. At this meeting the first report to the Legislature was ordered to be prepared by the President, Dr. Knight.



The writer well remembers the opposition, not to say derision, his proposition met in the Board of Directors, when he proposed to make application to the Legislature for an annual appropriation of \$2000 for charity patients, to be expended on the same terms as the appropriation of \$5000 to the retreat for the Insane at Hartford. After persistent efforts before several meetings of the Directors, at which the matter was discussed, the proposer being the only one in the affirmative, apparently, to get rid of the annoyance, the Directors gave their consent, that the Secretary, Dr. Jewett, who had brought the matter before the Board, might prepare a petition to the Legislature to be presented with his signature and that of the President, Dr. Knight, if he chose to sign it. It was also directed that, as the matter was so sure to fail, no record should be made. A petition was prepared, signed by the President and the Secretary. This was presented to the Legislature and referred to a special Committee of one from the Senate and eight from the House of Representatives. As the appointment of the Committee seemed to mean something, other members of the Hospital Society came forward with offers of assistance. We were met at once by a remonstrance from the Homœopathic physicians to the appropriation, unless they were permitted to occupy a certain number of beds in the Hospital for their exclusive mode of treatment. After several meetings of the Committee, they at last agreed, unanimously, to report in favor of the appropriation. The Senate and House of Representatives accepted the report and passed the resolution for the appropriation.\* Subsequently, after the Hospital was organized at Hartford, a similar appropriation was made for that Hospital. Both continue to this day, and have been the means of extending the benefits of the Hospitals to many patients who could not have been cared for in any other way. It may be interesting to state as a portion of the history of the Hospital, that on another occasion,

\* At the session of the General Assembly in May, 1876, this appropriation was increased to \$5,000.

when the Legislature was asked for an appropriation of \$20,000, on condition that an equal amount should be raised by subscription, we were met by the most decided opposition from the same source. Able council was employed on both sides in this controversy before the Committee of the Legislature; and after a long and somewhat bitter contest the matter was finally settled by a compromise offered by the friends of the Hospital Society, to this effect: the Hospital Society were to consent to an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of establishing a Homœopathic Hospital whenever the physicians and friends of that school of practice should raise an equal amount by subscription. This action on the part of the Committee and the Hospital Society effectually prevented all future opposition from any of our fellow citizens, who believe or profess to believe in any other than the regular school of practice.

Having been from the first intimately connected with all of the applications for aid to the Hospital up to this time, I have ventured to give this full account of the matter, at the expense of some degree of egotism, for which I trust I shall be excused. I would say that with the exception of the first application for the annual appropriation of \$2000, the directors and members have been a unit in all other applications for aid.

At the annual meeting, June 3d, 1851, Dr. Anson Moody was elected Attending Physician.

Committees were appointed to secure the removal of Dr. Percival and Miss Bunnell from the Hospital, as they were occupying rooms needed for patients, the number of patients having materially increased since the vote passed ordering *two* additional beds. At this time resolutions were passed on the death of Dr. V. M. Dow.

July 9th, 1851, the owners of furniture stored in the Hospital were requested to remove it as soon as convenient; and it was voted that no more rooms be rented for such purposes. The Hospital had now begun to prosper; funds had been received to a sufficient extent to authorize the Directors to increase the number of

beds, and receive a larger number of patients. The writer can well recollect that for the first few years of his attendance at the Hospital, having been appointed in 1840, the average number of patients was fifteen. From this before-mentioned date, the number gradually increased, until it became necessary to enlarge the Hospital.

At the meeting held June 28th, 1854, Drs. Knight, Jewett and Moody were appointed a Committee to prepare a circular for distribution to the physicians of the State, and also to prepare rules and regulations for the admission of patients under the resolution of the General Assembly, for the support of charity patients.

July 1st, 1854. A majority of the Commissioners of the State for the General Hospital Society of Connecticut, met at the Tontine Hotel, in New Haven, and appointed Dr. Anson Moody chairman of the Prudential Committee, agent to attend to the admission and discharge of patients under the resolution of the General Assembly, passed May session, 1854; the said Moody to report monthly to the Commissioners the names, residence and disease of patients, and the period each patient has been in the Hospital.

July 3d, 1854. It was voted that Dr. Knight be requested to prepare a circular, to be distributed to the citizens of New Haven, for the purpose of procuring aid for furnishing rooms in the Hospital, and that Leonard A. Daggett, Esq., be employed to procure and collect subscriptions for this purpose. The citizens of New Haven responded only in a moderate way to this appeal. The Society, however, were enabled to make all necessary arrangements for the expected increase of patients.

February 12, 1855. Resolutions were passed commemorative of the death of Dr. Anson Moody, chairman of the Prudential Committee. At this meeting the first action was taken with reference to a classification of the patients in the Hospital, and Drs. Knight, Bishop and C. Hooker were appointed a Committee for this purpose.

June 4th, 1855. Dr. E. H. Bishop was elected Chairman of the Prudential Committee, in place of Dr. Moody, deceased.



At a meeting held January 6th, 1856, William S. Pierson, Esq., was appointed to take charge of the lot of land in Dorset, Ohio, given to the Hospital Society by the late Isaac Mills, Esq., for the purpose of the better protecting his own lands adjoining. It was also voted that on notice at any time within one year, from the said Pierson, that he will purchase said lot in Dorset, Ohio, for \$400: the Society will sell the same to him for that price if not previously sold.

The only changes of importance, for some two or three years, in the officers of the Society, are the election of S. G. Hubbard, W. Hooker and E. A. Park as Attending Physicians.

November 26, 1856. Dr. O. W. Peck was elected House Physician. At this meeting it was voted that the candidates for House Physician be subjected to an examination on all the various branches of medical science.

September 23d, 1858. A special meeting of the Directors was held in consequence of the death of Dr. T. P. Beers, "one of the original Directors and active promoters of the Connecticut Hospital."

June 8th, 1859. The Prudential Committee were instructed to provide more adequate means for warming the Hospital building before the next winter. It was also "voted that the Prudential Committee ascertain the best means of supplying, with the cost, the Hospital with water."

At the annual meeting, June 20th, 1860, no changes were made in the officers with the exception that Dr. C. A. Lindsley was elected one of the Attending Physicians. At this meeting Dr. P. A. Jewett, Hon. W. W. Boardman and Dr. S. Punderson were appointed a Committee to examine into the affairs of the Hospital, and report such changes as they may deem necessary for the best interests of the Hospital, and for the increase of patients.

September 3d, 1860. The above-mentioned Committee reported by their Chairman, Dr. Jewett. The report was accepted and ordered printed. Dr. Knight, Hon. W. W. Boardman, and the Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, were ap-

pointed a Committee to inquire into the expediency of accepting the proposition from certain ladies of New Haven to appropriate a portion of the Hospital grounds for buildings for indigent females. The Committee reported that the Constitution of the Society was such as to prevent the Directors from using the grounds for any other than Hospital purposes.

A special meeting was held May 14, 1862. Dr. E. O. Cowles was appointed House Physician.

A proposition was made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., through the Secretary of the Society, tendering the use of the Hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. A contract was made to furnish all medicine, medical and surgical attendance, rations and quarters for the sum of \$3.50 per week for each soldier received into the Hospital.

May 17, 1862. It was voted that a Committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions in money, beds, bedding, hospital stores, &c., in this city and the adjoining towns, for the purpose of assisting the managers of the Hospital in providing for the sick and wounded soldiers who may be sent here under contract with the War Department. Committee consisted of Drs. Knight, Jewett, Hon. W. W. Boardman and Drs. Hubbard and Daggett. The Board of Physicians and Surgeons were authorized to appoint such assistants as they may deem necessary, during the continuance of the contract with the War Department, for the care of sick and wounded soldiers.

May 27th, 1862. The Rev. Drs. Bacon, Beardsley and Phelps were requested to designate two clergymen from each denomination in the city to act as Chaplains of the Hospital. The thanks of the Directors was voted to the New Haven Water Company for their generous offer of the free use of the water for the temporary buildings to be used for soldiers. A Committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of putting gas and water into the old and new buildings.

At a special meeting held October 12th, 1862, it was voted to lease a portion of the grounds to the General

Government for the use of Military Hospital; the annual rent to be not more than \$1,500, nor less than \$1,000. The Chairman of the Prudential Committee was authorized to sign the lease.

At the special meeting, November 6th, 1862, the Secretary, Dr. Jewett, reported that he had seen the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, and that he agreed to the terms of the lease of the grounds for the annual rent of \$1,000. It was voted to accept the terms named by the Surgeon-General.

A benevolent fund having been contributed for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, May 21, 1863, it was voted that the Prudential Committee expend said fund on the orders of the Surgeon-in-Charge of the Military Hospital.

At the meeting of the Society, held May 10th, 1866, at the Hospital on Whalley Avenue, an attempt was made to displace certain members of the Board of Directors, who had long been connected with the management of the Hospital, by parties, mainly, who had introduced themselves into membership of the Hospital Society for this purpose, by the payment of a small sum, from \$12.00 to \$20.00. This attempt at revolution was successful so far as the election of Directors was concerned. But fortunately for the Hospital, in a pecuniary point of view, at least, there were certain members of the old Board of Directors who did not choose to submit to this wholesale intimation of their unworthiness to remain in the Direction. They, therefore, at once made themselves life-directors by the payment of \$100 each to the Treasury of the Society. This enabled them to hold the balance of power; and they did not fail to exercise it at the Annual Meeting of the Directors. This was the first and only instance in which the members of the Society had not acted in perfect harmony with the Directors.

May 13th, 1869. The Committee appointed to sell the Whalley Avenue property reported that the property had been sold for \$12,250.

May 11th, 1871. The first action was taken for the erection of additional buildings. The Secretary reported

the names of those who had during the past year made themselves Vice-Presidents for life, by the payment of \$200 and upwards, and life-directors by the payment of \$100 and upwards. This is the only list of subscribers that appears on the record since the original subscription.\*

May 9th, 1872. Drs. White, Jewett and Daggett were appointed a Committee to inquire and report on the practicability of making the Hospital available as a training school for nurses.

July 25th, 1872. The Directors were authorized to improve and enlarge the present Hospital building, and to construct additional building in accordance with the plans proposed by the Building Committee; and they were empowered to expend from the funds of the Society such sums as may be necessary for this purpose, not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars.

At the annual meeting, April 17th, 1873, the Committee to whom was referred the subject of a training school for nurses, reported, that in their opinion it is not expedient for the Hospital Society to undertake the direct organization and management of a training school for nurses; that "while we are highly gratified to learn that arrangements are in progress for the organization of a training school for nurses by a Society devoted to that special object, we therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*"Resolved,* That this Society feels deeply impressed with the importance of encouraging in every suitable manner, the special education and training of nurses for service in hospitals and in private families and upon 'the sick poor. Therefore,

*Resolved,* That if a Society is organized for the training of nurses, the Directors of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut are hereby authorized and advised, under suitable regulations, to afford to said Society such facilities for the instruction of nurses as can be given at the Hospital consistent with the proper management of, and general interests of the Hospital."

\* Total amount, \$12,400. May 9th, 1872, \$800.

This report was signed by Drs. M. C. White, D. L. Daggett, and P. A. Jewett, Committee.

Arrangements were made at this meeting for raising the necessary funds for building purposes. The Society approved of the plans adopted by the Directors for the additional Hospital. Action was also taken for a thorough revision of the charter of the Hospital Society, and the Directors were authorized to petition the Legislature for such alteration as they may deem expedient. Additional subscriptions to the amount of \$1432 were reported.

April 23d, 1874. The new by-laws and regulations for the government and direction of the Society and Hospital, were presented by the Directors, as proposed by the Committee. The Committee consisted of Morris Tyler, William Fitch, P. A. Jewett, Francis Bacon and W. C. DeForest. After amendments in some important particulars, the whole was accepted as the By-Laws and Regulations of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut. It was voted that the By-Laws and Regulations be printed with the Annual Report of the Directors. A Committee of five was appointed to take charge of all matters that may come before the Legislature. The Committee were as follows: Hon. William Fitch, S. E. Baldwin, Esq., Hon. James E. English, Dr. P. A. Jewett and Dr. Francis Bacon. The Committee were instructed to procure from the Legislature such alteration of the charter as will make it optional to elect or not more than four Directors annually.

May 21st, 1874. The proposed amendment to the charter not being yet enacted by the Legislature, the election of officers for the ensuing year was postponed to an adjourned meeting. The Secretary reported additional subscriptions to the amount of \$1275.

May 29th, 1875. The Prudential Committee were authorized to invite the Committee on Humane Institutions to visit the Hospital, and to extend the invitation to all the members of the General Assembly. Soon after this invitation the Committee on Humane Institutions visited the Hospital, and were met by the Directors and



members of the Hospital Society. A statement was made of the intentions and wants of the Hospital Society, that seemed to make a favorable impression on the members of the Committee. That this was true, is evidenced by the fact that soon after the meeting the amendment was passed by the General Assembly. This amendment was with reference to the election of Directors. It was accepted by vote of the Society. The Legislature at the same time made an appropriation of \$50,000, conditioned on \$15,000 being raised by subscription.

At the meeting, March 4th, 1875, the Directors were authorized to erect a Laundry building, and to alter or erect such other small buildings for the use of special classes of patients as the needs of the Hospital may require. The Secretary reported the receipts of subscriptions to the amount of \$1100.

At the annual meeting held in April, 1876, the Prudential Committee reported that Henry Farnam, Esq., Hon. James E. English, and William Fitch had contributed \$5,000 each for the maintenance of free beds.

A new by-law, the 14th, was adopted as follows: ♦ If any person has given, within the year past, or shall hereafter give to the Society during any twelve months the sum of five thousand dollars, he and his heirs and assigns shall be entitled to nominate patients to one free bed in the Hospital of the Society from time to time, forever. Not more than one patient to be nominated by the same person at any one time. If any person shall give the Society during any twelve months the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, he and his heirs and assigns shall be entitled to nominate patients to one free bed in the Hospital of the Society from time to time, during, not exceeding, six months in each year, forever; not more than one patient to be nominated by the same person at any one time. All sums given or to be given and appropriated for the maintenance of free beds shall be invested and kept as a special and perpetual fund, the income only to be used for the support of the Hospital."

In response to the petition of the Directors to the

Legislature, an appropriation of \$50,000 was made, on condition that \$15,000 be raised by subscription. "Friends of the institution liberally met the demand," and the Hospital was enabled to cancel its indebtedness and make such improvements as were necessary in the various departments of the Hospital.

The total amount of appropriations from the State since the foundation of the Hospital is \$87,000. Total from subscriptions, \$50,000. The Hospital has only a small permanent fund amounting to \$15,000.

When we read the annual report of the Hospital of our sister city for 1871, and find that its fund already amounts to over \$150,000, our citizens should blush with shame that, after having been in existence for 50 years, our Hospital should have only a nominal endowment. Can it be that the citizens of New Haven have less liberality than those of Hartford? Or is it true that they take less interest in our charities? In connection with this part of our subject it may be interesting to state that an opinion has been prevalent, as is now, to a limited extent, that the Hospital is a great source of income to the physicians and surgeons who perform the duties of attendants at the Hospital. Those who hold such views cannot have read the various copies of our charter, as published in the annual reports, for it is therein provided that the physicians and surgeons shall receive no compensation for their services. It seems to be difficult to make a limited number of the community believe that there is a body of professional men who are ready and willing to give their services to the sick and needy both in and outside of a hospital. If the citizens of New Haven had given one half the amount that would have covered the fees of the physicians and surgeons for attendance at the Hospital, our permanent fund would have been sufficient to place the institution on an independent basis as a charitable institution. I therefore say without fear of contradiction that the Physicians and Surgeons have done more for our Hospital than all other classes of citizens combined.

## ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

“Frequent applications are made by persons who consider that they are entitled to free admission under the State appropriation of \$2,000 per year, but it is sufficient to meet only a small portion of the expense for the large number who draw upon it for aid. 152 patients, for an aggregate period of 1,652 $\frac{3}{4}$  weeks, have been partially supported by this appropriation, and it has afforded but \$1.21 per week for each. As the average expense is \$6 per week, this supplement from the State to the \$4 per week paid for all sent by the towns, still leaves a balance to be provided by the Hospital treasury. A considerable number of patients have been received for whom there was no other provision than this small amount afforded by the State fund.

Our own citizens not unfrequently express much surprise that applicants for admission cannot be received at the Hospital free of charge, because it is considered a ‘benevolent’ institution—forgetting that it has no endowment or fund to provide for the expenses of support. It is earnestly hoped that the friends of the poor in various parts of the State will make provision for free beds. In other institutions they are endowed, perhaps, by a church or by some other organization, and kept for specific cases, or as a memorial of a friend who has passed from earth, but whose tender ministrations to the helpless and suffering are thus continued.

It may be asked, why are not the donations made in years past applied in this way in our own Hospital? In its unendowed condition these contributions have been needed for its daily support, and the only interest that can accrue from the generous gifts of other days, is that which comes from the good that has been done.

The great want of the Hospital is an income to meet the increasing and pressing demands upon its charity. Many a poor man comes to our door with exhausted strength and exhausted means, who has struggled against disease, and labored to maintain himself, until he could

labor no longer. Can we say to him: 'We have no provision here for you?' Perhaps a father, or a mother, the victim of accident, or of some fearful malady, seeks at our hands for surgical aid; shall we take from the pittance, perchance laid by, the pittance that is their *all*, or can we lighten the heavy burden, so heavy at the best, and say: 'Come, without money and without price.'

Three hundred dollars will provide a free bed for a year, and who will aid in thus securing to the friendless and the poor, shelter and tender care in the hour of distress—perhaps of death."

August 26th, 1864. A special meeting was held on the occasion of the death of the President, Dr. Jonathan Knight, Pres. 22 years.

June 13th, 1864. Amos Townsend, Esq., resigned the office of Treasurer, which he had held for 32 years.

At the annual, May 12th, 1865, Hon. W. W. Boardman was elected President; E. H. Bishop, M.D., Vice President, and C. A. Lindsley, Secretary.

At a meeting, September 26th, 1865, a committee on a new site for the Hospital was appointed. January 29th, 1866, Dr. Jewett was added to the committee. April 26th, 1866, Messrs. Daggett, Harrison and Lindsley were appointed a committee to confer with the town authorities with regard to a site for new Hospital.

At a meeting held March 2, 1867, action was taken on the death of the Vice President, Hon. Henry Peck.

May 11th, 1867, it was voted to re-occupy the old Hospital buildings and grounds at the earliest convenience, the purchase of a new site and the erection of new buildings having been abandoned.

November 7th, 1867. Resolutions were passed on the death of Dr. Worthington Hooker.

From the close of the Military Hospital in 1866 and the consequent surrender of the building and grounds to the Hospital Society by the government, and the repudiation of the lease for the remainder of the five years, during which the lease was to run, the Directors directed their attention mainly to a settlement with the department at

Washington. The whole matter was at last referred to Governor James E. English, and a satisfactory settlement was made by him, and so reported to a meeting of the Directors May 14th, 1869. A vote of thanks and acknowledgment was passed and presented to Governor English at this meeting, for his personal efforts, freely rendered in furtherance of this settlement.

Oct. 10th, 1870. Dr. Wilcoxson resigned the office of Chairman of the Prudential Committee, with the thanks of the Directors, and Dr. F. L. Dibble was elected to fill the vacancy.

Aug. 28th, 1871. A meeting was held to take action on the death of the Hon. W. W. Boardman, who had been for more than 40 years a Director, Vice-Pres't., and President.

At the annual meeting, May 10th, 1872, action was taken with reference to subscriptions for the building fund. The necessity for increased accommodations was made more and more apparent, and in order that the Hospital might avail itself of the appropriation of \$20,000, it was necessary to increase our action with reference to subscriptions. It is with regret that I am forced to state that our citizens did not respond to the call of the Directors with the alacrity desired; and had it not been for the liberality of a few individuals, our increased accommodations would not have been secured. Through the active exertions and liberal subscriptions of a few gentlemen, sufficient funds were secured to warrant the Directors to proceed in their efforts for a new building.

At the meeting May 31st, 1872, Mr. F. C. Withers was present and exhibited and explained plans for enlarging the Hospital. June 7th, 1872, Governor J. E. English and H. M. Welch were added to the Building Committee.

July 25th, 1872, the Building Committee were authorized to make all contracts necessary for the erection and completion of the proposed Hospital Building; the plans, as submitted by the architects, Messrs. Withers & Russell, having been considered, and, after several meetings of the committee, altered so as to meet the views of the committee.



April 18th, 1873. The plan for a Training School for Nurses was first submitted by Dr. F. Bacon. The resolutions submitted by him, after some slight amendments, were adopted. April 24th, 1873, it was voted that the connection of the Training School with the Hospital may take effect whenever, in the opinion of the Prudential Committee, the new building is ready for occupation. The Training School has now been in operation in connection with the Hospital since the new building was completed. It has met the expectations of its founders, and has succeeded much better than the Directors of the Hospital had reason to anticipate, as it is a well known axiom that no business can be well conducted with two different managers.

At the meeting December 27th, 1873, the final report of the Building Committee was received, and also that of the committee to procure furniture. From the first report it appears that Messrs. Perkins & Chatfield contracted for the mason work for the sum of \$41,000; Mr. A. N. Clark, for joiner work, \$28,087; H. B. Smith & Co., steam heaters, \$8,000. Plumbing, gas fitting, gas fixtures and other extras make the whole cost \$88,158.14. From this is to be deducted discount on bills and contracts, \$3,250, making the total cost, less deduction, \$84,908.14. The cost of furniture, as appears by the report of the committee, is \$4,075.85.

June 6, 1874. General S. E. Merwin was elected on the Prudential Committee in place of Dr. Lindsley. James E. English, Morris Tyler and Daniel Trowbridge were elected Finance Committee. Under the new regulations of the Hospital, Drs. M. C. White, L. J. Sanford, W. L. Bradley, T. H. Bishop, R. S. Ives and S. H. Bronson were elected Attending Physicians, and Drs. P. A. Jewett and F. Bacon, Attending Senior Surgeons, and Drs. G. B. Farnam and I. S. Smith, Attending Junior Surgeons. Dr. Daggett having stated to the Directors at this meeting that some friends of the Hospital were desirous that Chapel accommodations should be provided, and would bear the expense of constructing proper accommodations

for public worship, if the Directors would designate some room for the purpose. It was voted that the basement room, formerly used for the sailor's ward, might be used for such purpose. The plan proposed was at once carried into effect, and the Hospital has now convenient and tasty accommodations for religious worship. This was done through the liberality of the Misses Hillhouse.

March 17th, 1874. It was first decided to have a Superintendent of the Hospital in the place of a Steward. It was also decided to appoint a committee to report a scheme for the reorganization of the management of the Hospital, and Hon. Morris Tyler, W. C. DeForest, Esq., Hon. Wm. Fitch, Drs. F. Bacon and P. A. Jewett were appointed the committee.

May 27th, 1874. The resignation of Mr. Douglass Fairchild having been received and accepted, Capt. George M. White was elected Superintendent, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum, with house rent and board for himself and wife. To meet the additional expenses of this, the Hon. Wm. Fitch stated that he would give to the society \$1,000 per year for five years. The Secretary states that "the anxieties of the doubting Directors were thus relieved." The new regulations and by-laws having been reported at a previous meeting, and considered at several meetings, were recommended to the society for adoption, after several amendments had been made.

April 30th, 1874. Dr. L. D. Wilcoxson, D. L. Daggett and W. S. Charnley tendered their resignations as members of the Prudential Committee. Their resignations were accepted and a complimentary vote was passed for their long and faithful services to the Hospital as members of the Prudential Committee. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Prudential Committee was filled by the election of the Hon. Wm. Fitch, Drs. C. A. Lindsley and F. L. Dibble. The difficulty in the Board of directors was not from any personal feeling towards these gentlemen, but in consequence of the unpopularity of the Steward and a difference of opinion on that subject. The old members of the committee

being disposed to favor the Steward, and a majority of the Directors taking the part of the Head Nurse, as opposed to the Steward.

May 10th, 1872. Dr. E. H. Bishop was elected President, and holds the office to the present time.

At a special meeting held July 30th, 1874, the Prudential Committee, with Gov. English, Nelson Hotchkiss, Esq., and Dr. P. A. Jewett, were appointed a committee to contract for the extension of the heating apparatus, and to make any changes necessary in the Hospital Buildings. It was also voted to appoint a Building Committee to prepare plans and make a report of the needs of the Hospital. The following were appointed: Wm. Fitch, F. L. Dibble, S. E. Merwin, Jr., J. E. English, Nelson Hotchkiss and P. A. Jewett. The committee to petition the Legislature reported that the sum of \$50,000 had been made on condition that \$15,000 in addition be obtained by subscription. A committee consisting of Dr. E. H. Bishop, J. W. Mansfield, Esq., Hon. Morris Tyler, Gov. English, Prof. E. E. Salisbury and S. E. Merwin, Jr., were appointed to solicit subscriptions for the \$15,000.

October 16th, 1874. The committee reported that the appropriation from the State was readily secured by obtaining with great promptness the conditional \$15,000.

March 15th, 1875. The Building Committee were authorized to erect a Laundry Building in accordance with the plans proposed at an expense of \$12,000. This action was confirmed at a meeting held March 20th, 1875.

July 15th, 1875. Mr. Wm. Fitch, Chairman of the Prudential Committee, reported that the firm of Perkins & Chatfield gave to the Hospital the sum of \$500 at the time the new building was erected, and that the firm of Smith & Sperry gave a like sum when the Laundry was erected, and that one member from each firm had been designated to be Directors for life. Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Sperry were confirmed by vote of the Directors as Directors for life.

January 21st, 1876. Dr. S. H. Chapman having resigned

as the Pathologist of the Hospital, Prof. M. C. White, M.D., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The half century of the Hospital terminates May 26th, 1876. It will be seen from the history of the Hospital, that the Directors and those outside of the Board, who were interested in the success of the institution, have labored unceasingly for the interests of the Hospital. The institution has seen many dark days; how many, those only know who have been intimately connected with its management. I can truly say, had it not been for the liberality of some of our wealthy citizens, whose donations were received at a time when the future of the Hospital was all darkness, the institution would have been the most unimportant of the charities of the State, instead, as it now is, equal, at least, to the other institution of the same benevolent character. We have no foolish rivalry with our sister institution at Hartford. Nor have they, as we believe, any towards us; but both are ready to lend a helping hand, when required, to advance the interests of either. The writer would be glad to see a hospital in every city in the State. He firmly believes it to be the duty of the physicians of the State and individuals to act promptly in this matter. We cannot do too much for the sick poor within our borders.

# OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT, 1876.

E. H. BISHOP, *President*.  
WILLIAM FITCH, *Vice President*.  
C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.  
J. A. BISHOP, *Treasurer*.

## STATE COMMISSIONERS.

His Excellency, THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, *ex officio*.  
HENRY WHITE, WILLIAM FITCH.

## DIRECTORS.

1877.  
E. H. BISHOP,  
F. L. DIBBLE,  
LEVI IVES,  
J. W. MANSFIELD,  
S. E. MERWIN, JR.,  
F. WAYLAND.

1878.  
F. BACON,  
S. E. BALDWIN,  
WILLIAM FITCH,  
H. G. LEWIS,  
C. A. LINDSLEY.

1879.  
JAS. E. ENGLISH,  
D. L. DAGGETT,  
E. E. SALISBURY,  
L. J. SANFORD.

## PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM FITCH, F. L. DIBBLE, S. E. MERWIN, JR.

## AGENT OF THE STATE FUND AND MARINE HOSPITAL.

WILLIAM FITCH.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J. E. ENGLISH, DANIEL TROWBRIDGE, MORRIS TYLER.

## AUDITING COMMITTEE.

HENRY D. WHITE, JOHN W. MANSFIELD.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE M. WHITE.

## ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

MOSES C. WHITE, M.D.,  
L. J. SANFORD, M.D.,  
T. H. BISHOP, M.D.,

W. L. BRADLEY, M.D.,  
H. S. BRQNSON, M.D.,  
W. H. HOTCHKISS, M.D.

## ATTENDING SENIOR SURGEONS.

P. A. JEWETT, M.D.,

FRANCIS BACON, M.D.

## ATTENDING JUNIOR SURGEONS.

IRA S. SMITH, M.D.,

G. B. FARNAM, M.D.

## CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

LEVI IVES, M.D.,  
D. L. DAGGETT, M.D.,  
C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,  
F. L. DIBBLE, M.D.,

E. H. BISHOP, M.D.,  
T. B. TOWNSEND, M.D.,  
D. P. SMITH, M.D.,  
R. S. IVES, M.D.

## PATHOLOGIST.

MOSES C. WHITE, M.D.

## APOTHECARY.

Miss FANNIE COMSTOCK.

## RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

T. H. RUSSELL, M.D.,

T. M. PRUDDEN, M.D.



## BOARD OF VISITORS.

HORACE DAY,  
WILLIS M. ANTHONY,  
CYRUS NORTHROP,

TREDWELL KETCHUM,  
CHARLES ATWATER,  
REV. WM. G. ANDREWS.

## BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

MRS. W. W. BOARDMAN,  
MRS. E. E. SALISBURY,  
MRS. J. A. BISHOP,  
MRS. HENRY O. HOTCHKISS,  
MRS. FRANCIS BACON,  
MRS. W. A. LARNED,  
MRS. W. S. CHARNLEY,  
MRS. DANIEL TROWBRIDGE,  
MRS. WM. FITCH,  
MRS. T. H. BISHOP,  
MRS. E. C. SCRANTON,  
MRS. J. M. TOWNSEND, JR.,

MRS. JOHN N. BABCOCK,  
MRS. ELI WHITNEY, JR.,  
MRS. HENRY L. HOTCHKISS,  
MISS EMILY BETTS,  
MISS ISAPHENE HILLHOUSE,  
MISS SUSAN BRADLEY,  
MISS HARRIET S. STAPLES,  
MISS LILLIE PARKER,  
MISS JUSTINE INGERSOLL,  
MISS BESSIE D. BEACH,  
MISS HATTIE CARRINGTON,  
MISS CLARA COLLINS.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR LIFE.

\*Charles Atwater,  
\*Benj. Beecher,  
Dr. E. H. Bishop,  
\*Timothy Bishop,  
Lucy C. Boardman,  
\*W. W. Boardman,  
\*James Brewster,  
Dr. H. Bronson,  
F. L. Dibble,

James E. English,  
Henry Farnam,  
William Fitch,  
\*Mrs. C. L. Hillhouse,  
\*Dr. Henry Holmes,  
Nelson Hotchkiss,  
\*Dr. Eli Ives,  
\*William Johnson,  
\*Dr. Jonathan Knight,

\*Solomon Langdon,  
\*Wm. Lettingwell,  
Abram B. Lewis,  
Nathan Peck,  
Edward E. Salisbury,  
\*J. Sampson,  
\*Benj. Silliman,  
\*Itihel Town.

## LIFE DIRECTORS.

\*Elihu Atwater,  
Wm. Atwater,  
Dr. Francis Bacon,  
Amos F. Barnes,  
Dr. Timothy H. Bishop,  
John A. Blake,  
\*Abraham Bradley,  
Dr. Wm. L. Bradley,  
Wm. B. Bristol,  
\*Joseph N. Clark,  
Joshua Coit,  
Philo Chatfield,  
\*David Daggett,  
Dr. David L. Daggett,  
\*Jeremiah Day, D.D.,  
Wm. C. DeForest,  
M. G. Elliott,

Dr. George B. Farnam,  
Mrs. Wm. Fitch,  
\*Eleanor S. Gerry,  
\*Wm. P. Greene,  
\*Samuel J. Hitchcock,  
\*Dr. Worthington Hooker,  
\*Dr. Thomas Hubbard,  
Dr. Levi Ives,  
Dr. Robert S. Ives,  
Dr. P. A. Jewett,  
Mrs. W. A. Larned,  
J. W. Mansfield,  
Mrs. Martha B. Maret,  
S. E. Merwin, Jr.,  
\*Eneas Munson,  
\*John L. Norton,  
\*Rev. Seth Pyne,  
Dr. L. J. Sanford,

E. S. Scranton,  
Joseph E. Sheffield,  
Wells Southworth,  
\*Sidney Street,  
\*Titus Street,  
N. D. Sperry,  
\*Seth Thomas,  
James M. Townsend,  
Daniel Trowbridge,  
Thos. R. Trowbridge,  
Morris Tyler,  
Dr. G. A. Ward,  
H. M. Welch,  
Henry White,  
Dr. M. C. White,  
Eli Whitney,  
L. Winship.

\* Deceased.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

- |                       |                        |                          |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| *Dr. Alanson Abbe,    | *Jedediah Field,       | *Henry Peck,             |
| *Austin Alcott,       | *Eleazer T. Fitch,     | Mrs. Maria Peritt,       |
| *Timothy Alling,      | *John Fitch,           | *Dr. John S. Peters,     |
| *Joshua Atwater,      | P. B. Foster,          | *Dr. W. W. S. Pierson,   |
| *Eli B. Austin,       | O. B. Freeman,         | *Daniel Porter,          |
| *John Babcock,        | *Dr. Silas Fuller,     | *Joseph Porter,          |
| *Simeon Baldwin,      | Misses Gerry,          | L. S. Punderson,         |
| *Wm. Baldwin,         | *Eli Gilbert,          | *Elizabeth Robinson,     |
| *Jesse Banks, 2d,     | *Chauncey A. Goodrich, | George Robinson,         |
| *Selah Barnes,        | *Jared Griswold,       | Rogers, Smith & Co.,     |
| *John Beach,          | *Andrew Harris,        | *Abby Salisbury,         |
| *Isaac Beers,         | *Grindley Harrison,    | *Philander Salmon,       |
| H. B. Bigelow,        | *Jedediah Hawley,      | *Elihu Sanford,          |
| *Mrs. Timothy Bishop, | *Wm. Hillhouse,        | *Hawley Sanford,         |
| *Wm. Bristol,         | *Dr. Charles Hooker,   | *Ebenezer Seeley,        |
| *Daniel Brown,        | *Obadiah Hotchkiss,    | *John Skinner,           |
| *Wm. Buell,           | *Russell Hotchkiss,    | *Henry Smith,            |
| *George Bunce,        | *Wooster Hotchkiss,    | Dr. Ira S. Smith,        |
| *Aaron Burr,          | *Thomas Howell,        | *Nathan Smith,           |
| *Ransom Burritt,      | Dr. S. G. Hubbard,     | Sidney M. Stone,         |
| *Thomas B. Butler,    | *Ralph I. Ingersoll,   | *John Swathel,           |
| *Dr. Chas. Byington,  | Dr. Chas. L. Ives,     | *Eli Terry,              |
| S. E. Baldwin,        | Frederick Ives,        | Eli Terry, Jr.,          |
| *Leverett Candee,     | *Dr. Nathan B. Ives,   | *Dr. Eli Todd,           |
| *Oliver D. Cook,      | *Wm. H. Jones,         | *Isaac Thomson,          |
| *Thomas Cook,         | *Dennis Kimberly,      | Dr. T. B. Townsend,      |
| *Wm. Cutler,          | J. H. Klock,           | *Henry Trowbridge,       |
| *Alfred Daggett,      | Dr. C. A. Lindsley,    | *Dr. Wm. Tully,          |
| *James E. P. Dean,    | *Nathaniel Lyon,       | *Daniel Wadsworth,       |
| *John DeForest,       | *A. H. Maltby,         | *Lyman Wakefield,        |
| *Timothy Dimock,      | Edwin Marble,          | Alfred Walker,           |
| James Donaghe,        | *Wm. McCracken,        | *Dr. Reynold Webb,       |
| *Dr. V. M. Dow,       | *George Mitchell,      | Dr. James B. Whitcomb,   |
| *Timothy Dwight,      | *Amos Morris,          | *Dyer White,             |
| Dr. C. J. DuBois,     | *Dr. Alfred S. Monson, | Dr. Chas. B. Whittlesey, |
| Dr. H. A. DuBois,     | Burton Mallory,        | *Thos. S. Williams,      |
| *John Durrie,         | Gardner Morse,         | *Francis B. Winthrop,    |
| *Henry W. Edwards,    | Samuel Noyes,          | *Dr. Chas. Woodward,     |
| *Wm. H. Elliott,      | *Denison Olmsted,      | *Henry Woodward,         |
| *Richard Ellis,       | *Joseph Palmer,        | *Dr. Sam'l B. Woodward.  |
|                       | Joseph Parker,         |                          |

\* Deceased.

## MEMBERS FOR TEN YEARS.

Dr. L. D. Wilcoxson, from May, 1868. Mrs. J. S. Beach, from March 14, 1874.  
 Dr. Edward Bulkley, from April, 1873. Johnson Brothers, from Jan. 15, 1875.  
 John E. Bassett, from Sept. 4, 1874. E. G. Stoddard, from Jan. 15, 1875.  
 Wm. Franklin, from Dec. 24, 1874. R. & J. M. Blair, from Jan. 16, 1875.  
 L. W. Sperry, from Sept. 4, 1874. A. W. DeForest, from April 24, 1875.  
 Edward E. Hall, from April 24, 1875.

## CORPORATORS.

*Thomas Hubbard, M.D.,	*J. S. Peters, M.D.,
*Eli Ives, M.D.,	*Benjamin Silliman, M.D.,
*Jonathan Knight, M.D.,	*John Skinner, M.D.,
*Wm. Leffingwell, Esq.,	*Nathan Smith, M.D.,
*Thomas Minor, M.D.,	*Eli Todd, M.D.

## PRESIDENTS.

*Wm. Leffingwell, Esq., ---1827-1832	*Jonathan Knight, M.D.,--1842-1865
*Hon. Simeon Baldwin,---1832-1833	*Hon. W. W. Boardman,--1865-1871
*Nathan Peck, Esq., -----1833-1841	E. H. Bishop, -----1872-
*Hon. W. W. Boardman, --1841-1842	

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

*John S. Peters, M.D., ----1827-1831	*Hon. Dennis Kimberly, --1842-1863
*Hon. Simeon Baldwin,---1831-1832	E. H. Bishop, M.D., -----1863-1866
*Thomas Hubbard, M.D., -1832-1839	*Hon. Henry Peck, -----1866-1867
*Hon. W. W. Boardman,--1839-1841	E. H. Bishop, M.D., -----1867-1872
*Jonathan Knight, M.D.,--1841-1842	Wm. Fitch, -----1872-

## TREASURERS.

*Dr. John Skinner, -----1827-1832	Alex. McAllister,-----1864-1865
Amos Townsend, Jr., ----1832-1864	J. A. Bishop,-----1865-

## SECRETARIES.

*Charles Hooker, M.D.,---1827-1830	P. A. Jewett, M.D.,-----1844-1864
*N. Beers Ives, M.D.,-----1830-1835	S. G. Hubbard, M.D., ----1864-1865
*Virgil M. Dow, M.D.,-----1835-1840	C. A. Lindsley, M.D., ----1865-
E. H. Bishop, M.D., -----1840-1844	

\* Deceased.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Elected from May 10, 1832, to May, 1876.

Thomas Hubbard, M.D., Eli Ives, M.D., Jonathan Knight, M.D., Virgil M. Dow, M.D., Alfred S. Monson, M.D., Charles Hooker, M.D., Timothy P. Beers, M.D., John H. Kain, M.D., E. H. Bishop, M.D., Henry A. Tomlinson, M.D., P. A. Jewett, M.D., John A. Totten, M.D., Levi Ives, M.D., Henry Bronson, M.D., David L. Daggett, M.D., W. J. Whiting, M.D., N. W. Taylor, M.D., Anson Moody, M.D., S. G. Hubbard, M.D., Worthington Hooker, M.D., E. A. Park, M.D., C. A. Lindsley, M.D., T. B. Townsend, M.D., Francis Bacon, M.D., Leonard J. Sanford, M.D., E. W. Blake, M.D., F. L. Dibble, M.D., T. H. Bishop, M.D., G. A. Ward, M.D., C. L. Ives, M.D., M. C. White, M.D., W. L. Bradley, M.D., R. S. Ives, M.D., George B. Farnam, M.D., H. S. Bronson, M.D., Ira S. Smith, M.D., W. H. Hotchkiss, M.D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Elected from May 17, 1847, to May, 1876.

Eli Ives, M.D., J. Knight, M.D., V. M. Dow, M.D., E. H. Bishop, M.D., N. B. Ives, M.D., C. Hooker, M.D., Levi Ives, M.D., P. A. Jewett, M.D., W. Hooker, M.D., D. L. Daggett, M.D., T. B. Townsend, M.D., F. L. Dibble, M.D., C. A. Lindsley, M.D., F. Bacon, M.D., David P. Smith, M.D., Robert S. Ives, M.D.

MEMBERS OF THE PRUDENTIAL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

Elected from May 26, 1831, to May, 1876.

Nathan Peck, Esq., V. M. Dow, M.D., T. P. Beers, M.D., Hon. W. W. Boardman, S. M. Stone, Esq., Anson Moody, M.D., E. H. Bishop, M.D., Chas. Hooker, M.D.,

Samuel Punderson, M.D., D. L. Daggett, M.D., Worthington Hooker, M.D., H. B. Harrison, Esq., L. D. Wilcoxson, M.D., W. S. Charnley, Esq., F. L. Dibble, M.D., Hon. William Fitch, S. E. Merwin, Jr.

#### STEWARDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

William Storer, Amos Hill, P. T. Miller, William Merwin, Charles Ball, W. B. Watson, B. C. Lake, Joseph Colton, Douglass Fairchild.

Total number of patients received into the hospital since it was organized, is 11,586. Total number of deaths, 832.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The first subscriptions for the benefit of the hospital were made soon after the appointment of Dr. Skinner as agent to solicit funds. The Professors of the Medical Institution of Yale College appear first on the list. Drs. Eli Ives, Benjamin Silliman, Jonathan Knight, \$500 each, and Thomas Hubbard, \$120. Total, \$1,620.

Exclusive of the above, the subscriptions in the town of New Haven amounted to the sum of \$3,327. Total, \$5,147. The amounts range from \$2 to \$200 each. In New Haven County, exclusive of the town of New Haven, \$579, ranging from 50 cents to \$20. Hartford County, \$1,856.37; range from \$1 to \$500. The subscription of \$500 was made by Solomon Langdon of Farmington. A vote of thanks was passed by the Directors for this generous subscription.

Litchfield County, \$431; range from \$1 to \$100. Middlesex County, \$489.25; range from 50 cents to \$100. Tolland County, \$159.85; range from 50 cents to \$25. Fairfield County, \$298.26; range from 25 cents to \$12. This county, by vote of the Directors, was placed in charge of Dr. Swan of Hotchkisstown, now Westville.



He was to furnish his own conveyance, and receive at the rate of \$2.50 per day and expenses while engaged in canvassing the county. When he had concluded his labors and a settlement was made with the Directors, it was found that the Hospital Society owed him \$2.50 over and above his receipts. New London County, \$239.05; range from 50 cents to \$100. Windham County, \$217.96; range from 25 cents to \$20.

It will be seen from the above abstract of subscriptions that Dr. Skinner would take a small sum when he could not get the larger. The above are the original subscriptions. In addition others have been made to the amount of \$3,402, from time to time. This is exclusive of subscriptions for special purposes. There has been received from the State in the form of legislative appropriations and bank bonus, the sum of \$17,000 up to 1854. Since then, \$70,000. Total, \$87,000.

#### DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.

The first building erected for the General Hospital Society of Connecticut, was built of red sandstone and covered with stucco. It was 100 feet long, the central portion being 50 feet deep, with a projection of 10 feet in front and 2 feet in the rear, leaving the wings 38 feet in width, with a Grecian portico. It was two stories high with a basement, the latter being entirely above ground. Halls passed through the entire building in both directions on each story. Each room in the building had a large open fire-place. The windows were large, and placed at frequent intervals. The kitchen and dining rooms were in the basement. The steward's office and rooms for his family were on the second story. The only ventilation of the wards was through the open fire-places, and it proved to be, as it was without doubt, the most efficient mode of ventilation ever adopted in the hospital; modern improvements have not yet offered any mode of ventilation equal to this. But the inability to procure in

sufficient quantity, and the consequent expense of procuring the necessary fuel for these heaters, made it necessary to abandon this mode of heating with wood fires. The next mode adopted after the anthracite coal came into common use, was the worst ever adopted except one that will be spoken of hereafter; it consisted of cylinder stoves in each room, one or more according to the size. In order to retain the heat in the wards, it was necessary to close the fire-places with solid mason work, thus preventing all ventilation and all ingress of fresh air, except through the cracks in the doors and windows, and egress of foul air except through the same crevices. It became necessary after a time to abandon this mode of heating, and the modern hot air furnace was introduced. The necessity for ventilation, after this mode had been tried for a time, became so apparent that the mason work in most of the fire-places was removed. It was then found that most of the heat received through the registers passed up the flues of the chimney. The mason work was restored to the fire-places. Another difficulty was found to exist in the hot air furnace. The cold and fresh air to be heated passed through a flue into the air chamber that opened outside of the building, and in extreme cold weather it was found necessary to change the patients from one side of the building to the other, according to the direction of the wind. When the wind was northerly the southerly rooms would be heated and those on the northerly side would be apparently colder than the air outside the building, and *vice versa*. After a few years, and a great consumption of fuel for a small amount of heat, this mode of warming the hospital was abandoned, and the Directors decided to try the Gold Steam Heater. This was almost equal to a return to the old cylinder stoves, the only real difference being the mode of generating heat. There was no difficulty in heating the rooms, but where was the fresh air to come from? An architect was employed to ascertain whether ventilating flues could be placed in the walls of the building. On examination it was found that, unfortunately, the

walls were constructed of such material, and so strong, that it would be impracticable to adopt this mode of introducing fresh air. The same manner of heating the original building remains to the present time. Fortunately, but few patients are accommodated in the wards of the old building, it being used chiefly for offices and the apartments of the Superintendent and sleeping rooms for nurses and other attendants.

At the annual meeting held May 11, 1871, the Directors of the General Hospital Society were authorized to improve and enlarge, by additional buildings or otherwise, the present Hospital building to such an extent as they may deem expedient. July 25, 1872, the Directors were authorized to improve and enlarge the present Hospital building, and to construct additional buildings in accordance with the plans proposed by the building committee,\* and they were also empowered to expend from the funds of the Society such sums as may be necessary for these purposes, not to exceed \$75,000. The plans of the new building were drawn by Mr. Withers, of New York, a celebrated hospital architect. The plans submitted by him were adopted by the committee, after having been examined and altered in some important points by Mr. Russell, an architect of this city. We are under great obligations to Governor English for many valuable suggestions with reference to the plan and construction of the building. Mr. Nelson Hotchkiss also rendered valuable assistance in superintending the construction of the building.

The dimensions of the new building are as follows: the central building is 63 feet long by 40 feet wide. It is divided into several rooms on each floor: dining-room, nurses' room for each ward, with closets for linen and clothing of patients. The division of rooms is the same on each floor. The building is two stories high, with a Mansard roof, making it virtually three stories; it is connected with the main building by a corridor 46 feet long

\* This committee consisted of Gov. English, Hon. Wm. Fitch, H. M. Welch; Drs. D. L. Daggett, C. A. Lindsley, F. L. Dibble, and P. A. Jewett.

by 14 feet wide. The wards are six in number, including the third story. The east wing contains the largest wards, each being 90 feet long by 26 feet wide, and each accommodates 22 beds. The west wing is 65 feet long by 26 feet wide, and contains 16 beds for each ward. The water-closets and bath-rooms are in bow-shaped projections at the end of each ward.

This portion of the building also contains the private stair-case. The entire building is heated by steam, the first and second floors by indirect and the upper by direct radiation. The building is ventilated by a large brick shaft passing from the foundation to above the roof, with heat passing into it from the steam heaters, thus producing an upward draft. Large registers open into this shaft from each ward, both near the floor and ceiling. The fresh air is received from the outside through registers, and by the heated air passing through the shaft a constant circulation is maintained. The ventilation of the wards is good, but not by any means perfect. An open fire-place, with a "low down grate" in addition, would be a great improvement.

The new building will contain 126 patients in the six wards, besides the rooms for private cases. Each patient has from 1500 to 1600 cubic feet of air. With the accommodations in the old building the Hospital can receive 150 patients. More room is needed, as the officers of the Hospital are forced to refuse admission to many deserving patients for want of room, especially in the winter, and from want of funds.

We now have one of the best arranged hospitals in the country, and must soon increase our accommodations by building another wing on the north end of the old building, unless some other plan may be deemed best.

BY-LAWS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY OF  
CONNECTICUT, ADOPTED APRIL 23, 1874.

I.—*Meetings of the Society.*

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held at the Hospital in New Haven, on the third Thursday of April in each year, at such time as the President and Secretary may direct. Notice of all meetings shall be published in at least two daily newspapers printed in New Haven for at least three days preceding such meeting.

II.—*Meetings of the Directors.*

The Annual Meeting of the Directors shall be held on the day following the Annual Meeting of the Society, and other stated meetings shall be held on the third Friday of January, July and October in each year.

Special meetings of the Directors shall be called by order of the President whenever, in his opinion, the business of the Society requires it, or when requested in writing by any five of the Directors. And when special meetings are so called, he shall direct the Secretary to insert in the notices to the members the import of the business to come before them, and such notices shall be served at least two days previous to the time appointed for the meeting, when practicable.

III.—*Directors' Report.*

At each Annual Meeting of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut the Board of Directors shall make a report to the Society of the condition of the Hospital and of their action during the year.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

IV.—*Of the President.*

The President of the Society shall preside at the meetings of the Board of Directors. He shall call special meetings of the Board and of the Society whenever, in his opinion, the business of the Society requires it, or when requested so to do in writing by five Directors, to be held at such place in the City of New Haven as he may think proper.

V.—*Of the Vice-President.*

In case of the absence of the President, the elected Vice-President shall possess his powers and perform his duties.

VI.—*Of the Treasurer.*

The Treasurer having given bonds to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee, shall have the custody of all bonds, titles, deeds, and other papers and documents relating to the property of the corporation, and of all moneys



belonging thereto. He shall open an account with one of the banks in the City of New Haven, to be approved by the Board, in the name of this corporation, and shall deposit all moneys in such bank immediately upon his receiving them. He shall keep a proper check and account-book, showing the amount of funds in his hands, which shall at all suitable times be open to the inspection of the Directors. At each stated meeting he shall present an account, or an abstract thereof, showing the state of the treasury. He shall pay all orders which shall be drawn upon him in the manner hereafter prescribed. He shall execute such resolutions as may be adopted by the Committee of Finance relative to the investment of funds, in compliance with Article IX of the By-Laws. He shall prepare and lay before the members of the Society at their Annual Meeting a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, of the funds of the Society, and of the manner in which the same are invested.

#### VII.—*Of the Secretary.*

The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Society and of the Board of Directors, and shall give true copies of the same when requested by the Directors or any one of them. He shall preserve all the records and papers which belong to his office, and they shall at all times be open to the inspection of any Director. He shall notify the Directors of every meeting of the Board, by notice addressed to them through the Post Office, or otherwise, at least two days, when practicable, before the meeting; and shall give similar notice of the meetings of the Society, by publication in at least two daily city papers, for at least three days preceding such meeting. He shall also cause notice to be given to the Chairman of each Committee, of the names of the members thereof, and the object for which they may be appointed. And he shall cause every person appointed on any Standing Committee or on the Medical Board to be notified of his appointment.

#### VIII.—*Election of Committees.*

The Directors shall elect by ballot, at their Annual Meeting, a Prudential Committee and a Committee of Finance, each to consist of three members; an Auditing Committee of two members, a Superintendent, and a Board of six Visitors, who shall hold office during the year, and until others are elected in their stead, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. Any vacancies occurring during the year may be filled in like manner.

#### IX.—*Of the Finance Committee.*

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance to adopt proper means of augmenting the subscriptions and benefactions, to circulate information respecting the Hospital, to see that the subscriptions are duly received, and to direct the Treasurer in investing the funds, when not otherwise ordered by the Prudential Committee.

#### X.—*Of the Prudential Committee.*

1. The Prudential Committee shall consist of three Directors. They shall give such orders and establish such regulations as they shall think proper to

carry into effect the objects of this institution ; provided such orders and regulations be not inconsistent with those established by the Board of Directors.

2. They shall receive or reject applicants for admission in accordance with the regulations upon that subject, and shall determine whether the applicant shall be received as a free or pay patient, and in the latter case they shall fix the rate of payment ; but they shall admit no person without a previous examination by one of the Medical Staff.

3. They shall meet at the Hospital at least once in each week ; but in the interval between their meetings, and when the circumstances of the case shall require it, the Superintendent may act as their representative in the admission of patients, reporting his action in each case to the Committee at their next meeting.

4. They shall see that no patient is allowed to remain in the Hospital unnecessarily, or to the detriment of the institution.

5. They may, at their discretion, discharge any patient or Hospital attendant for disorderly conduct.

6. They shall have general charge of all property within the precincts of the Hospital, and authorize such repairs and disbursements as may from time to time be necessary ; but no extraordinary expenditure shall be authorized exceeding one hundred dollars per month, except by the Board. They shall examine as to whether economy is observed in the several departments of the Hospital, the quantity and quality of the food and medicines furnished, and the consumption of liquors for Hospital purposes. They shall once a week inspect all the Hospital buildings, visit the wards and dead-house, laundry, water and bathing closets, inquire into the behavior of the House officers, the nurses and attendants, and the cleanliness and order of all parts of the Hospital and grounds.

7. They shall audit all bills and accounts, and when approved shall draw orders on the Treasurer for the payment thereof, to be signed by at least two members. They shall keep a book of minutes, and enter therein on each visiting day their proceedings and observations, which book shall be laid before the Board at every stated meeting.

#### XI.—*Of the Auditing Committee.*

The office of the Auditing Committee shall be to examine the Treasurer's accounts at the close of each year, prior to the annual meeting, and report thereon.

#### XII.—*Of the Board of Visitors.*

The Board of Visitors shall visit the Hospital at least once each week. They shall inquire into the economical administration of the Hospital, and such other matters as are connected with the care and comfort of the patients. They shall be careful to make all recommendations and suggestions in writing to the Prudential Committee, and shall report all reasonable complaints from patients.

XIII.—*Alterations or Additions.*

No alteration of, or additions to, these By-Laws shall be made, unless proposed in writing to this Society by at least twelve Directors, of whom six shall be elected Directors.

## FREE BEDS AND ANNUAL MEMBERS.

A donation of \$2,500 entitles the donor to nominate patients to a free bed for life.

A donation of \$1,000 entitles the donor to the same privilege for any three months which he may select in each year.

A donation of \$50 constitutes the donor a life member of the institution. Twenty-five dollars a member for ten years.

A donation of \$500 constitutes the donor a life director.

REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY OF  
CONNECTICUT.

## OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

I.—*Appointments.*

All Physicians and Surgeons connected with the Hospital shall be elected by ballot, by the Board of Directors, at their Annual Meeting, for the year commencing July 1st next ensuing. Any vacancies occurring during the year may be filled in like manner from candidates nominated by the Medical Board.

II.—*Medical Board.*

1. There shall be four or more Consulting Physicians and Surgeons; there shall be six Attending Physicians and four Attending Surgeons, two of whom shall be termed Senior Surgeons and two Junior Surgeons.

They shall receive no pay for their services in the Hospital.

2. The Medical Board shall consist of the Consulting and Attending Physicians and Surgeons, four of its members constituting a quorum.

3. The Medical Board shall meet regularly on the first Saturday of each month, and at the first regular meeting in May of each year shall elect a President, Vice-President, and Secretary, who shall perform the customary duties of those offices respectively, for one year from the first day of June next ensuing.

4. Special meetings of the Medical Board may be called by its President or by the Board of Directors.

5. The Medical Board shall make rules for the internal management of the Hospital, so far as the Medical Staff is concerned, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, and not inconsistent with existing By-Laws.

6. The Medical Board shall advise the Board of Directors in all matters pertaining to the health and physical well-being of the patients. They shall regulate the diet of the patients and the manner and time of giving clinical instruction; they shall also appoint suitable persons as House Medical Staff and Apothecary.

7. The Medical Board shall examine all applicants for appointment on the House Medical Staff. A competitive examination shall be held in each year, at such time as may be directed by the Prudential Committee, and the candidates who are found best qualified shall be appointed to fill vacancies.

### III.—*Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.*

The Consulting Physicians and Surgeons shall be considered as counsellors, and shall be invited to attend all capital operations and to advise in the treatment of obscure and important cases.

### IV.—*Attending Physicians and Surgeons.*

1. The Hospital shall be divided into one Medical and one Surgical Department.

2a. There shall be assigned to the Medical Department six Physicians, whose several terms of service during the year shall be two months.

2b. There shall be assigned to the Surgical Department two Senior and two Junior Surgeons.

The Senior Surgeons shall serve alternately for periods of three months each.

The attending Senior Surgeon shall visit the Hospital on each Saturday, and shall be accompanied by the attending Junior Surgeon. He shall visit the Hospital and accompany the Junior on his regular daily visits, at other times, when the welfare of the patients requires it, or when requested to do so for the purpose of consultation or operation.

All capital operations shall be performed by or under the direction, when practicable, of the attending Senior Surgeon. When possible, a consultation of all the Medical Board shall be called.

The Junior Surgeons shall serve alternately for periods of two months each.

The Attending Physician and Junior Surgeon shall visit the Hospital once daily, at such hour as the Medical Board may direct, and in cases of emergency at such other times as each may deem necessary. The Junior Surgeon shall assist the Senior Surgeon in all capital operations, and shall have general charge of the treatment of patients, subject to the approval of the Senior Surgeon.

3. The Physicians and Surgeons having charge of each department, shall so arrange that one or the other shall visit their department each day.

4. The attending Physicians and Surgeons shall have the entire direction of the treatment of the patients. They shall also exercise a supervision of the condition of the wards, the behavior of the orderlies and nurses, and the character of the food of the patients, and report to the Prudential Committee. They may give clinical instruction, illustrated by the patients in their respective departments, to such practitioners of medicine and students as are admitted to the Hospital.

5. The Attending Physicians and Surgeons on duty shall be present at the meetings of the Prudential Committee, to confer with them on the management of the House.

#### V.—*Pathologist.*

1. A Pathologist shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, upon the nomination of the Medical Board.

2. All post-mortem examinations upon persons dying in the Hospital shall be made under the direction of the Pathologist, when practicable.

3. All post-mortem examinations shall be made at an appointed hour, and not until a reasonable time after the death of a patient.

4. All pathological specimens shall be the property of the Hospital ; and shall be kept in a suitable place, to be provided by the Prudential Committee.

5. The Pathologist may give instruction in pathological anatomy in the autopsy-room.

6. The Pathologist shall have charge of the post-mortem instruments.

7. The Pathologist may appoint an assistant, subject to the approval of the Medical Board.

#### VI.—*Curator.*

1. The Assistant to the Pathologist shall be *ex-officio* Curator of the Museum.

2. He shall have charge of the Hospital Museum, and of the necessary apparatus for preserving specimens.

3. He shall prepare for the Museum all such specimens as may be delivered to him for that purpose by the Pathologist, and keep a catalogue of all specimens placed in the Museum.

#### VII.—*House Staff.*

1. The House Medical Staff shall consist of one or more Physicians and one or more Surgeons, who shall severally reside in the Hospital. To these may be added assistants, as occasion may require.

2. At the expiration of their term of service, "Certificates of Service" shall be granted to the House Physician and Surgeon by the Board of Directors, on recommendation by the Medical Board.

#### VIII.—*The House Physician and Surgeon.*

1. The House Physician or House Surgeon shall examine patients applying for admission, determine what wards they shall occupy, subject to the approval of the Attending Physician or Surgeon, and if the condition of patients admits of it, shall order them to a warm bath before assigning them a bed.

2. The House Physician and House Surgeon shall visit each patient in their respective wards, at least morning and evening, and be prepared to report the state of the patients to the attending Physician or Surgeon. They shall record all prescriptions and directions for their administration in books to be kept for that purpose—of which there shall be one for each ward—and shall send the same to the Apothecary shop, immediately after the visits of



the attending Physician and Surgeon, each day, to be returned to the ward with the medicines.

They shall see that the medicines are regularly taken and promptly administered, with care and neatness.

There shall also be a "Special Diet" list in each ward, on which shall be recorded all orders for stimulants and extra articles of diet. This list must be written up by the House Physician or House Surgeon, in the afternoon for the following day, and be sent to the Superintendent before three o'clock P. M.

In cases of special need for the same day, the House Physician or House Surgeon will give special orders. The diet lists must be returned to the wards at or before six o'clock P. M.

These lists must be inspected and signed by the Attending Physician or Surgeon once a week.

3. In any medical or surgical case of emergency, the House Physician or House Surgeon shall request the immediate attendance of the Attending Physician or Surgeon, or if he cannot be found, of any other physicians or surgeons of the Hospital.

4. The House Physician or House Surgeon shall in no case substitute his assistant in the performance of any duty specially incumbent on himself, except in a case of sudden illness or other emergency, or by permission of the Prudential Committee, or of the Attending Physician or Surgeon.

5. The House Physician or House Surgeon shall not remove patients from one ward to another, without the approval of the Superintendent, nor shall he discharge a patient without permission from the Attending Physician or Surgeon, and the concurrence of the Superintendent.

6. The House Physician and House Surgeon shall alternate weekly in examining patients for admission, and in the charge of patients admitted at night—so arranging that both duties shall not devolve at the same time upon either of them.

7. They shall not be absent at the usual hour of attendance of the physicians and surgeons. When either of them intend to go off the premises, he shall leave notice with the Superintendent.

The House Physician and House Surgeon must never be absent at the same time.

8. They shall not engage in any other business than that of the Hospital.

9. When a member of the House staff desires leave of absence from duty, he shall present to the Prudential Committee a petition in writing for the same, approved by his Visiting Physician or Surgeon, and the Committee may grant the leave of absence at their discretion.

#### IX.—*Assistants to the House Physician and House Surgeon.*

1. The Assistants shall attend the House Physician or House Surgeon in his morning visits to the patients, and shall also be present at the regular visit of the Attending Physician or Surgeon, and at such other times as he may direct, and shall also perform such other duties as may be assigned to them.

2. The Senior Assistants shall, under the direction of the Attending Physician or Surgeon, keep a record of all medical and surgical cases which occur in their respective departments. In this record shall be entered the name, age, and occupation of each patient, the probable cause and history of his disease, the remedies used upon and after his admission, the name of the Attending Physician or Surgeon, his daily reports of the case, the termination either in recovery, relief or death, and such other circumstances as may tend to illustrate the case, the nature and treatment of the disease; and be prepared to submit their records to the Prudential Committee. It shall be the duty of the respective Junior Assistants to transcribe neatly and legibly every such record, when completed, into the case books. Said books shall be deposited in the Library and properly indexed.

3. It shall also be the special duty of the Senior Surgical Assistant to cleanse carefully all instruments after use, and return them to their proper places, and at surgical operations to admit only medical men in good standing, students invited by them, and such nurses and attendants as may be authorized to be present.

When the office of Assistants is vacant, the duties specified in Article 2 shall be performed by the House Physician and Surgeon.

4. All instruments and apparatus, except pocket-cases and thermometers, shall be kept in the place assigned for them, under the charge of the resident House Surgeon. He shall not loan instruments, except to members of the Hospital Medical Board, and in that case he shall take a written receipt for the instruments loaned.

5. The examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant to the resident House Physician and Surgeon shall be held when directed by the Medical Board.

#### *X.—Apothecary.*

1. The Apothecary shall make up all medicines prescribed, agreeably to the formulas from time to time directed by the Physicians and Surgeons. He shall deliver no medicine or other articles which are not entered on the prescription book, or to persons living out of the House. He shall put up the medicines for each ward separately, and shall annex to them labels bearing the name of the patient for whom prescribed, with printed or written directions for taking them, and he shall send them to each ward to be distributed to the patients. He shall keep splints, bandages, and muslin, of such sizes and in such quantities as shall be directed by the Attending Surgeon, and shall keep a book in which shall be entered the ward to which they are sent, in order that they may be returned to him when practicable.

2. He shall regularly attend the Dispensary, and never be absent without the Superintendent's permission. He shall keep the Dispensary and its belongings clean and in good order, and it shall remain open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. He shall observe careful economy in everything relating to his department, and permit no patient, attendant or other person to enter the Dispensary unnecessarily. No liquid medicines shall be put up in a larger than four ounce phial, except infusions, decoctions, and those for external application.

# *XI.—Of the Superintendent.*

1. The Superintendent shall be the Executive Officer of the Board of Directors, and responsible to it for the good order of the House.

2. He shall have power to hire and dismiss all male nurses and all servants, male and female,—furnishing to the Housekeeper force sufficient to do the house work,—subject to the approval of the Prudential Committee; and it shall be his duty to dismiss any attendant who shall be guilty of profanity, drunkenness, neglect of duty or other gross misconduct, reporting his action and reason therefor to the Prudential Committee.

3. He shall purchase, under the direction of the Prudential Committee, furniture, provisions, medicines, and all other stores required for the Hospital, and shall attend to the issue of the same, keeping under his keys all wines, spirits, etc., and issuing daily the requisite supplies for the day, to the Apothecary.

4. He shall keep in a book provided for that purpose, a regular and accurate account of all moneys received or disbursed by him on behalf of the Hospital, and a record of all such contracts as he may be authorized to make, which book, with the vouchers, shall be laid before the Prudential Committee.

5. He shall deposit all Hospital moneys coming into his hands with the Treasurer forthwith, and shall obtain a draft from the Prudential Committee, upon the Treasurer, for such sums as may from time to time be required for the uses of the House. He shall account, in his statement of receipts and expenditures, for all moneys so received, which statement, with his vouchers, shall be laid before the Prudential Committee at their monthly meeting.

6. He shall submit to the Prudential Committee monthly, at their stated meetings, a roll of all persons employed upon the premises, showing how they are employed and their rate of compensation. He shall permit no one, except those entitled thereto by virtue of these regulations, to eat or sleep in or occupy any part of the Hospital premises without express permission from the Prudential Committee.

7. He shall visit every ward at least once a day, to see that the rules are obeyed, and shall make weekly a general inspection of all parts of the Hospital, at which time he shall require all attendants to be at their several posts and remain there until the inspection is concluded. He shall be responsible for the general cleanliness and order of the entire establishment, including the theater, out-buildings and grounds. He shall have the clothing of patients entering, cleansed and disinfected if necessary. He shall be responsible for the safety of the Hospital property, furniture, bedding, etc., keeping an inventory of the same, and semi-annually shall take an account of stock. He shall see that books given to the Hospital for the use of the patients are not lost or destroyed, and shall instruct the orderly to keep the names of patients borrowing books and see to their safe return. He shall see that the attendants are properly instructed in regard to their respective duties in case of an alarm of fire.

8. He shall see that the outer doors are locked at a seasonable hour, every evening, and all the buildings properly secured at night.

9. When a patient is dangerously ill, he shall notify (if possible) some relation or friend. If the patient desires to converse with a clergyman or religious person, he shall invite the person desired to attend, and while such person is present shall see that proper decorum is observed.

10. On the decease of a patient, the Superintendent shall cause the body to be removed, as soon as conveniently may be, to the dead-house, and there safely kept until delivered to the friends or those responsible for its interment.

11. When any articles of value or other effects are left by a deceased patient, the Superintendent shall cause them to be labelled with the patient's name and date of his decease, and hold them for the action of the Prudential Committee.

12. When a patient is discharged or dies, the Superintendent shall cause the fact to be recorded in the Register, mentioning the patient's condition (whether cured, relieved, etc.), if discharged, along with any circumstances attending his departure which might influence his future admission.

13. If any of the officers, nurses or attendants shall violate the regulations, or be guilty of any misconduct, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to report the facts in writing to the Prudential Committee.

The Superintendent is expected to co-operate with the Head Nurse in her efforts for the comfort of the patients and well being of the Hospital, and to give due weight to her suggestions concerning these matters.

#### XII.—*Of the Head Nurse.*

The Head Nurse shall receive the patients from the Superintendent, and arrange them in the places assigned by the House Physician. She shall be responsible to the Medical Staff for the care of the sick and wounded, shall direct in the housekeeping of the Hospital in all that pertains to the administration of the wards, to the preparation of the special diet, and to the work of the linen-closets.

She shall take charge of all private donations of clothing and delicacies, and distribute them to the patients, under the directions of the House Medical Officers; keeping a list of articles, with names of donors.

She shall make requisitions upon the Superintendent and Housekeeper for such things as she may require in the discharge of her duties; such requisitions to be entered in a book, and in all cases to be laid before the members of the Prudential Committee weekly, to be examined and countersigned.

Beyond this, she shall be responsible to the Committee of the Training School for the instruction of the Pupil Nurses, and the carrying out of all orders received from this Committee concerning the proper object of the school.

#### XIII.—*Of the Housekeeper.*

1. The Housekeeper shall be appointed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Prudential Committee. She shall superintend the

housekeeping of the Hospital ; direct the servants in their work of keeping clean the wards and hall-floors, walls, paint, staircases, closets, sinks, bath-rooms, etc. ; direct the work of the laundry and mending-room ; oversee the cooking of food for the officers and pupil-nurses, and of the house diet for the patients ; and shall be responsible for the faithful performance of these duties to the Superintendent and Head Nurse.

*Note A.*—Bath-rooms, water-closets and sinks to be cleaned, aired and disinfected daily.

*Note B.*—Ward-floors and window-sills to be swept and dusted daily, and washed once a week ; oftener when necessary.

*Note C.*—Staircases and halls to be swept daily, and washed once a week.

*Note D.*—Windows and piazza-floors to be washed at the discretion of the Superintendent.

*Note E.*—The Housekeeper will keep a daily record in the store-room of all articles received by her from the Superintendent, and issued by her to the kitchen.

### *Laundry.*

2. All articles of bed or body clothing, bandages, etc., in use in the fever-wards in the nursery, and in surgical cases, shall be sent to the laundry as soon as changed, and put immediately in soak ; bandages and rags by themselves, with a disinfectant.

Bed-linen, towels and clothing in ordinary cases, shall be changed throughout once a week—oftener when necessary, and the soiled clothes sent to the laundry at once.

Washing for the officers, pupil nurses and family shall go to the laundry on Monday. Other washing reserved in the laundry closets for the rest of the week.

Duplicate lists of clothing for the wash shall be made out in each ward. In the Men's wards, the male nurse shall count over the clothing, and make it into bundles for the wash, in the presence of the Pupil Nurse, who shall take the lists of the same. In the Women's wards, this duty shall be performed by the female servant, superintended by the Pupil Nurse.

The Housekeeper is responsible for the clothing from the time it leaves the wards until it is returned to the ward-linen closets.

*Note.*—All the articles, when washed, ironed and aired, shall be sent to a room set apart for the purpose, and known as the Mending-room, where the Housekeeper, with proper assistants, shall look them over ; have all needful mending done ; substitute whole articles for those needing repairs, and return to the ward-linen closets clothing and bedding corresponding to the lists of those sent to the wash. Bandages will be rolled and sent to the Dispensary, as also clean rags.

The Housekeeper shall make a note of losses, wear and tear, etc., of bedding, towels, clothing, etc., keeping a book for this purpose in the Mending-room, and shall present the same quarterly to the Superintendent.

She shall see that all clothing of patients sent to the laundry is properly marked, so as to ensure its safe return.



XIV.—*Of Hospital Attendants.*

1. Hospital attendants shall be employed by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Prudential Committee, in such numbers as the services of the Hospital may require.

2. They shall be under the control of the Superintendent, and of the heads of the several departments in which they may be employed.

3. As far as practicable, they shall have assigned to them their regular duties, but will be expected to yield willing obedience to any reasonable requirements.

4. They shall give at least one week's notice to the Superintendent of their intention to leave the service of the Hospital, and may require the same notice when discharged, unless they may be dismissed for misconduct.

5. They shall not leave the Hospital without the permission of the Superintendent, who shall assign them their regular hours of duty and recreation. They shall respect all orders received from the Housekeeper and Head Nurse.

6. Those assigned to the wards as nurses shall attend to the general order of the ward, daily policing and weekly washing, and the care of the dining-room. In the women's wards the Housekeeper shall appoint a woman servant to do this work. It shall be the duty of all attendants to consider the comfort of the patients, and to behave themselves with proper respect and decorum at all times.

7. No officer, nurse, or other attendant, shall receive any compensation, gift, or bequest, from any patient, unless authorized to do so by the Prudential Committee, through the Superintendent. Any male nurse may be suspended for cause by the Attending Physician or Surgeon until his case can be acted upon by the Prudential Committee. Any complaint against the pupil nurses shall be addressed by the Attending Physician to the Head Nurse, and reported by her to the Committee of the Training School. Dissatisfaction with the Head Nurse shall be reported to this Committee by the Physician.

8. The names of convalescents fit for light duty, who do not pay full board, shall be reported to the Superintendent each day by the House Physician, or House Surgeon, and posted in the office for the information of the Head Nurse and Housekeeper, who shall have the right to call upon such persons for service in wards or mending-room.

9. There shall be an orderly appointed as doorkeeper, and to collect the prescriptions and diet lists for the Dispensary and office, and return them to the wards at the proper hours; also, to give out books from the library and note to whom they are issued.

XV.—*Visitors.*

Visitors shall be admitted to the Hospital on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 1½ and 4½ P. M. They shall give no provision or stimulant to any patient without permission from the medical officer of the ward.

XVI.—*The Admission of Patients.*

1. Cases of great urgency shall be admitted to the Hospital at any hour of the day or night.

2. Other patients will be admitted between 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. They must apply in person at the office of the Hospital, when they will be examined and admitted by one of the Medical Staff, subject to approval by the Prudential Committee. If unable to apply in person, they shall be visited at their homes by one of the Medical Staff.

3. No patient suffering from any contagious or infectious disease shall be admitted, nor any lunatic.

4. There shall be posted in the office daily the number of vacant beds, free and pay, for the information of the Examining Physician.

5. Application for the admission of patients living out of the city should be accompanied by a certificate from some respectable physician, stating the nature and probable duration of the disease, which certificate, with the application, will be referred to the Prudential Committee.

XVII.—*Rules for Patients.*

1. All patients, on admission to the Hospital, shall, unless forbidden by the House Physician or House Surgeon, before being assigned a bed, be sent to the bath-room, washed from head to foot, and furnished with clean clothing from their own or from Hospital stores. If necessary, their hair shall be cut.

All patients able to leave their beds will wash themselves in the ward bath-rooms and comb their hair, immediately upon getting up in the morning.

Every patient is expected to bathe the whole person once a week, unless otherwise ordered by the Attending Physician or Surgeon. It will be the duty of the men and women nurses in their respective wards to enforce this rule.

2. Patients must take off their hats in the wards, and their boots and shoes before lying down, and will be responsible for the neat appearance of their beds when not occupied during the day, and of their tables and window-shelves.

3. Patients admitted to the Hospital are forbidden to use profane or indecent language; to express immoral or infidel sentiments; to play at any game for money; to smoke tobacco in the House, except in places provided for smoking, or to procure for themselves or others any intoxicating liquors.

4. No patient shall be allowed to have any books, pamphlets or newspapers of an immoral or indecent nature.

5. No male patient shall go into any of the women's wards, or any female patient into any of the men's wards.

6. No patient shall enter the dead-house, engine-room, kitchen, laundry, theatre, or any of the attendants' rooms, except by permission of the Superintendent or other officers of the House.

7. Every patient not forbidden by the Physician shall take the outside air either in the grounds or on the piazzas (weather permitting) each day. The nurses will enforce this rule in cold weather as near noon as possible. When desiring to go beyond the Hospital bounds, patients must obtain a card from the Attending Physician or Surgeon, at his morning round, stating that he has no objections, which card, when countersigned by the Superintendent, will serve them as a pass, and will be valid for the day it is given, but must be returned to the doorkeeper when the patient returns.

8. In exercising out of doors, patients will confine themselves to the graded walks, and not intrude upon the grass or cultivated grounds.

No fruit or vegetables shall be taken from the trees, vines or grounds, without permission of the Superintendent.

#### XVIII.—*Wards.*

1. No bundles, carpet-bags, baskets or other baggage, will be allowed in the wards. All clothing, not in actual use, will be locked up in the ward closet.

2. No clothing of any kind will be allowed under the pillows, or tucked about the beds or window-sills. Towels must be hung in their appointed places. No packages of provisions or fruit will be allowed anywhere in the wards. Supplies sent by friends for special patients will be taken care of by the nurse of the ward.

3. No newspapers will be allowed spread over the bed-tables, and no accumulation of old papers and magazines will be allowed on the window-sills and tables.

4. Great care must be taken that nothing shall be thrown into bath tubs, basins, sinks or closets which can clog the drains. Daily sweeping will be begun in the bath-rooms, and the litter brushed through the ward into the entry, and immediately taken up.

5. Rags used for dressing wounds, and too much soiled to go the laundry, will be immediately carried down stairs and buried, or burned in the open air. No articles of any kind, clothing, towels, bandages or rags will on any account be washed out of the laundry.

6. No ward shall be left unattended; when the nurse is necessarily absent, a substitute (convalescent or assistant) shall be on duty for the time and shall answer the call of the patients.

7. The watchman shall commence his duty at 9 P.M. and pass hourly through the men's wards until 6 A.M. Shall put out all unnecessary lights, preserve order in the convalescent ward, and give such assistance as he may be asked for by any nurse on duty.

#### XIX.—*Meals.*

1. The Medical officers, head nurse, pupil nurses, housekeeper and apothecary will form one mess, taking their meals by themselves.

2. The superintendent and family may form one mess, taking their meals by themselves. Both these tables will be served and provided in the same manner.

3. Employees and patients on house diet will be served alike, and all others according to the directions of the medical board.
4. All patients able to leave their beds will take their meals in the ward dining rooms.
5. All orders for special diet will be promptly filled, and the articles sent up on the lifts neatly served.

At the last annual meeting of the Society, the office of Head Nurse was created and the department of nursing transferred to the "Connecticut Training School for Nurses." The school entered on its duties early in October last, and since that time has had charge of this department.

In the construction of the building particular attention has been given to the ventilating and heating apparatus and to the water supply. The best materials have been used and the best mechanical skill employed, and all matters of detail have been carefully considered. It is believed that the whole structure and its appointments will compare favorably with any modern hospital.

The building committee, consisting of Drs. Daggett, Lindsley, and Jewett, and Messrs. James E. English and H. M. Welch, have devoted much of their valuable time to their duties. They were, at the outset of the enterprise, able to secure the gratuitous services of Mr. Nelson Hotchkiss as superintendent of construction. From the commencement of the building, Mr. Hotchkiss has given to the work his time and attention, and it is to his care, judgment, and practical knowledge that the society is largely indebted for the successful completion of the work. The entire cost of the building and furniture has been \$92,233.99.

The patients received into the Hospital consist of the following classes:

1. Sailors, whose support is provided for from the marine hospital fund, who are admitted on the order of the Collector of the port of New Haven.
2. Persons who are able and willing to pay for their own support, who resort to the Hospital on account of the superior accommodations which they can obtain at a moderate rate, or those from a distance who visit it for the purpose of submitting to surgical operations and treatment. The

amount charged to such patients is intended to be only sufficient to meet their necessary expenses. The number of this class is yearly increasing.

3. Those persons who are destitute and are supported gratuitously. To provide for this large class, the annual appropriation of the State of two thousand dollars, a trifling allowance from towns for their poor, and the scanty income from the Society's permanent fund—which will soon be exhausted to complete the new building—are the only reliance.

The number of applicants of this class for hospital relief increases annually, as the city grows larger, beyond all proportion to the number of any other class.

4. Soldiers. Soon after the close of the late war, the State made an appropriation, which has been continued annually, for the maintenance of sick or wounded soldiers, who were honorably discharged from Connecticut regiments which had served in the war of the rebellion.

Besides the above named, there is a constantly increasing class, the victims of accident on the street, on the different railroads, or the various manufacturing establishments in the city and its vicinity. A large number of these are homeless men and women, poor in purse, who are frequently maintained during their stay in the Hospital without any compensation whatever to the Institution.

This class of patients are always admitted immediately on their application without the ceremony of a permit, provided they are taken to the Hospital from the place where the accident occurred.

L. D. WILCOXSON,	} <i>Prudential Committee.</i>
D. L. DAGGETT,	
W. S. CHARNLEY,	



## KNIGHT HOSPITAL.

In April, 1861, at a special meeting of the Directors of the Society, in consequence of the war of the Rebellion, and the necessity for accommodations for sick and wounded soldiers, it was voted to offer accommodations at the Hospital for such soldiers as the Surgeon General U. S. A. might direct to send. A communication was sent to the Surgeon General through our member of Congress, Hon. J. E. English. Through his kind coöperation the offer was accepted, conditioned upon there being a necessity to make use of the Hospital.

In May, 1862, the writer was employed by the Surgeon General as Contract Surgeon to take charge of the soldiers sent to the Hospital. Very soon after this an order was sent to him to accept the offer of the Society at the rate of \$3.50 per week for each soldier cared for in the Hospital; the Directors to furnish all food, medicine, medical and surgical attendance and quarters; the surgeon in charge only to be paid by the government; and to make immediate preparations for the receipt of 250 sick and wounded soldiers. Application was made to the Legislature, then in session, for aid in the erection of buildings. Three thousand dollars was at once appropriated. With this a large building was erected. Before its completion the sick and wounded arrived. This was on the 2d day of June, 1862. A transport arrived with 250 sick and wounded from the battle of Fair Oaks. They were accommodated in the old Hospital building and in tents furnished by the State and hired by the Society. Soon other sick and wounded began to arrive. A necessity was apparent for more buildings. The Legislature was again called upon, and fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated for buildings and furniture. Several buildings were erected, sufficient to accommodate about 500 men. Other buildings for offices, &c., were also constructed. The physicians and surgeons in attendance consisted of the regular Hospital staff and such

others of the City as volunteered their services. The contract with the Society continued until the spring of 1863. In November, 1862, an order was received from the Surgeon General to terminate the contract with the Society as soon as it could be done without injury, and hire that portion of the grounds on which the temporary buildings were situated, and place the Hospital entirely under the control of the Surgeon General. At this time the Surgeon in charge received his commission as Surgeon of Volunteers. The Directors voted to lease the grounds to the government at the rent of \$1000 per year. In April, 1863, the contract was closed, and the Military Hospital entered on an independent existence. This continued for several months, when it was thought expedient to enlarge the Hospital. An offer was made and accepted to lease, by the government, the Hospital building and the remainder of the grounds. The Directors accepted the offer and made immediate arrangements to move to another location. A large building was purchased on Whalley ave., additions erected, and the State Hospital removed to the new location. The old Hospital building was occupied by the Surgeon in charge for offices and quarters for the officers on duty at the Hospital. At this time a necessity existed for larger accommodations for sick and wounded soldiers, as the Governor of the State had received the consent of the Secretary of War to send all Connecticut soldiers who were proper subjects for Hospital treatment and able to bear transportation to the Hospital at New Haven. The State had refused to make any further appropriations for buildings, and without these the additional number to be sent could not be received. In this emergency the late Governor Buckingham came forward, with his usual liberality when the comfort of our soldiers was at stake, and authorized the Surgeon in charge to erect such additional buildings as he thought necessary, and draw on him for the money to pay the bills. This expenditure amounted to the sum of \$10,000. With the additional buildings the Hospital was increased to 1,500

beds, a much larger institution than was anticipated when the first arrangements were made for 250 patients. Soon after the Hospital was assumed by the Medical Department of the U. S. A., and in accordance with the custom to name all military hospitals after some living member of the profession either in the Army Medical Staff or in civil practice, at the suggestion of the Surgeon in charge the Hospital was called the Knight General Hospital, after the late Jonathan Knight, a tribute of respect to the eminent surgeon, the good man, the exemplary Christian and the perfect gentleman. All who were connected with the Military Hospital when the first detachment of sick and wounded soldiers was received, recollect the enthusiasm and untiring energy he displayed in attending to the call of suffering humanity. He was the first on the grounds and did not leave until every wound was dressed and every patient made comfortable.

On the 1st of December, 1862, a contract was made with Dr. L. D. Wilcoxson as Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, and he reported for duty on that day. He was assigned as the Executive Officer of the Surgeon in Charge and continued to perform the duties of that office until the order for closing the Hospital was received. He was then transferred to the charge of the Post Hospital at Macon, Ga. During the period of his connection with the Knight Hospital his duties were performed thoroughly and efficiently and to the satisfaction of the officers in charge and all others connected with the Hospital.

The total number of patients treated in the Hospital was 25,340. Total number of deaths, 185; 11 were accidental. This small percentage of mortality is to be attributed to the location of the Hospital. It is situated on an elevated plateau. The soil is dry and sandy. The change to such a location in a northern climate from the influences at work on the sick and wounded in a southern climate, was very marked. Patients began to improve before a diagnosis was made. Another fruitful cause of immediate improvement was the fact with the Connecti-

cut men, that they were in their own State, where, if practicable, they could visit their families and friends, or at least could receive visits from them. The buildings were also so constructed as to give the most perfect ventilation possible—a combination of the shaft and open roof ventilation. The deaths from typhoid fever were 14—cases, 88. No death occurred from Hospital gangrene, Erysipelas or Pyæmia.

No case of gangrene originated at the hospital, but several cases were transferred from hospitals at the south. They all began to improve on their admission to the hospital, and all ultimately recovered. It speaks volumes for the location of the hospital, that such results were attained, when we consider the fact that there were no sewers near the hospital, with which to connect the sinks and water closets. We were forced to depend entirely on cesspools; for convalescents, ordinary privies with shallow vaults. These were kept perfectly free from offensive odor by the frequent use of dry powdered peat. As soon as a cess-pool was filled it was cleaned under the use of deodorizers, and a new one constructed. The bandages from patients with gangrene were burned. The grounds were kept perfectly free from any offensive accumulations. Soon after the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, early in April, 1865, orders were received from the War Department to close the hospital as soon as the men under treatment and the convalescents could be discharged. This was not accomplished until November, 1865. During this month the hospital property was sold at auction and the buildings turned over to the Quartermaster's Department. I have written at some length on this portion of my subject, as a history of the State Hospital would be far from complete without a history of the Knight General Hospital.

# Hartford Hospital.

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From the report of the Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital, it appears that in consequence of "the terrible accident at the car factory in 1854, the citizens of Hartford were first aroused to the importance of a Hospital." It is somewhat strange that they had not before this seen the necessity of hospital accommodations. With a population of at least 30,000 the necessity for hospital accommodations for the sick poor of their city and town must have been apparent to the most superficial observer. But it was, at last, the duty, and I have no doubt the pleasure, of the medical gentleman who composed and presented the report of the executive committee in 1871, Dr. Geo. B. Hawley, to bring the subject to the attention of the citizens of Hartford. The first meeting of citizens was held in May, 1864, when a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and charter, and report to a subsequent meeting. The charter was submitted to the General Assembly, who, at their May session, 1854, incorporated the Hartford Hospital. The act of incorporation is as follows:

## ACT INCORPORATING THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*

SEC. 1. That David Watkinson, Ebenezer Flower, A. S. Beckwith, S. S. Ward, A. W. Butler, A. M. Collins, Wm. T. Lee, Job Allyn, Samuel Colt, James B. Crosby, Albert Day, Chester Adams, James G. Bolles, George Beach, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Goodwin, A. W. Birge, Lucius Barbour, and Charles T. Hillyer, and all such persons as [are] from time to time associated with them, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital in the city of Hartford, and their successors, be, and they are hereby are, incorpor-



ated for said purpose, and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Hartford Hospital, and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may purchase, take, receive, hold, sell and convey estate, real and personal, to such an amount as may be necessary for the purposes of said corporation ; may have a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary for the well ordering and conducting the concerns of said corporation.

SEC. 2. That said corporation shall be governed by the following articles :

ART. 1. This corporation shall be called the Hartford Hospital. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of fifty dollars, shall be members for life. Persons contributing the sum of five hundred dollars shall be vice-presidents for life, and also directors for life ; those contributing two hundred dollars shall be directors for life ; those twenty-five dollars shall be members for five years, and those ten dollars shall be members for one year.

ART. 2. In order the better to carry into effect the object of the said corporation, the members thereof shall, at an annual meeting, to be held at such time and place as the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct and appoint, elect from their own number, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of the said corporation ; and the persons so elected, together with the mayor of the city of Hartford for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. The directors so elected shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in the board, the remainder of the directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

ART. 3. The board of directors shall, annually, as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, elect by ballot, from among their own numbers, a president, a vice-president, and shall also elect a secretary and a treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their stead. But as many directors may be chosen as there may be directors by subscription.

ART. 4. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business and concerns of the corporation, and to make such laws as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary. The medical officers, including all attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, shall be appointed annually. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of a year from the time of any appointment, shall be filled by the directors, as soon as the same can conveniently be done.

ART. 5. A majority of the corporators shall call the first meeting for the election of officers, at such time and place in the city of Hartford as they shall appoint, giving three days' notice thereof, by publishing the same in the daily papers of the city ; and the annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place, and on such notice, as shall be fixed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. This act may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :*

That all property, real or personal, which has been, or may be, granted or given to "The Hartford Hospital," and by them invested and held, for the use of said Institution, shall, with the income thereof, remain exempt from taxation.

*Provided*, that the property of the directors of said institution shall not be exempt from taxation.

Approved, June 25, 1856.

In 1857 "the corner-stone of the Hospital was laid by the Governor, in the presence of the Legislature" and a large number of the citizens of Hartford. In 1859 the building was completed, and a meeting was held to inaugurate the Hospital. The Hon. T. M. Allyn, Mayor of the city, was chosen as chairman, and opened the exercises with appropriate remarks after prayer by the Rev. R. M. Abercrombie. The remarks of Mayor Allyn were followed by an address from the *father* of the Hospital, Dr. G. B. Hawley, in which he alluded to the history of hospitals from remote antiquity. He stated that hospitals for the care of the sick and wounded originated in the humanizing and heavenly influences of Christianity. After making proper allusions to the hospitals of England and France that were established at an early date, he very properly mentions the two first established in this country: the New York Hospital, founded in 1771, and the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1810, and says, "These institutions are equal in every respect to the best European infirmaries." I cannot do better than to give you the full text of Dr. Hawley's paper, so far as it relates to hospital construction, although it does not fully meet my views on the subject:

"In our heating arrangements we are even superior, and are not inferior in ventilation and general arrangements. Many of the foreign institutions have been enlarged and perfected, as experience has developed the importance of these improvements. Our institutions are planned and constructed with all the improvements in the arrangement of the building, together with the heat-

ing and ventilation, which has been proved to be necessary, through the long experience of European institutions.

We should not only profit by this experience in the construction of hospitals, but we should also learn to govern them, from those that have been successful.

It has been proved by Wendell Phillips that the modern ages, with all of their boasted skill and superiority, have presented but one invention, namely printing, which was not known to the ancients.

The only difference which exalts the moderns so far above the ancients, is that these inventions are known and used by the many, when formerly they were known only to the few.

The same is true in regard to heating and ventilation. Among the most ancient heating arrangements is the Hypocaust, of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which is thus described by Dr. John Watson, in an address delivered at the New York Hospital, February 8, 1851: 'Its name is derived from the brick-kiln. The primary construction of the one is essentially the same as that of the other,—both alike consisting of an immense mass of mason work, underlaid with flues, for the diffusion of heat, with no provisions for the withdrawal of smoke or vapor.

The Hypocaust was first employed for heating bathing-rooms and sudatories, but afterwards for warming private dwellings. It was without chimney and without flues, for the transmission of heat to the departments above it, at least during the combustion of fuel.

Its mouth or entrance was at the outer wall, and through this smoke escapes as from the mouth of an oven. The heat imparted to its mass of brick and stone was transmitted, by slow conduction through the tile, or marble pavement, to the room above. In some of its more complicated forms, there were concealed flues rising in the wall to the first or second story, but with no outlet at the top. In others these flues, after the fires beneath them had ceased to glow, could be opened by the removal of a lid or cover, and thus they allowed the warm air issuing through them to enter the upper apartments.

These cumbrous furnaces were, of course, subject to frequent leakages. The Emperor Julian, in 331, by a defect in one of them, and the exhalation of vapor through the walls of his chamber, was completely overpowered and his life was only saved by speedily removing him into the open air. His successor, Jovian, in 364, is said to have been suffocated by the fumes of a furnace, while sleeping in a close apartment.'

The imperfections of the Hypocaust caused it to be superseded by the focus or brasier, which was placed in the center of the room, the smoke and gases escaping through the loopholes in the roof, or through the open windows.

The castles of the English Normans were warmed by the fire placed in deep recesses in the walls, the smoke escaping through the open turrets or windows, until chimneys were invented by the Italians in the early part of the fourteenth century.

The water furnace, which is regarded as of recent invention and is considered at the present time as one of the most admirable means of generating heat, was probably used by the Egyptians in hatching eggs. In the latter part of the past century it was used in France for the same purpose, under the name of the Bohemian Chicken Stove. It was first employed in England by the Marquis Chabannes as early as 1816, and claimed as his own invention. The steam apparatus has been used in its various forms for the purpose of heating buildings, from the time of Mr. Watt, the great improver of the steam engine, even to the present time. As early as 1784-5 it was used for the purpose of heating dwelling houses, by allowing the steam to escape, thus evolving its latent heat. The house of Dr. Withering, of Birmingham, was heated by steam passing through metallic pipes, successfully applied by Boulton, in 1795.

In 1791, Mr. Hoyle, of Halifax, England, obtained a patent for heating by steam pipes, distributed through the different dwelling apartments, in much the same manner as at the present time.

Thus we see our most improved modes of heating have been known for many generations, and the only difference between the modes of heating in the present generation and the past, is that formerly their improvements were known only to the few, but at the present time they are common and in general use.

The appliances for tempering summer heat, and for ventilating buildings, as used by ages that are past, are still more numerous. I shall not describe the many designs for ventilation which have been tested, and which experience has proved unworthy of public attention.

I shall only describe those two forms which at the present time have received the sanction of community, and which are the ones adopted by most of our public institutions.

These two forms are *thermal* and *forced* ventilation. The system of downward thermal, or natural ventilation, was devised in 1826, and was received with great favor by most of our institutions. It was a great improvement on all the past. This form of ventilation consists in introducing fresh air through shafts open at a distance from the building, or through its walls. This cold air being heated by a furnace in the basement, ascends by its own specific gravity being lessened by heat, through appropriate flues, and is admitted into the room near the ceiling. As the air cools in the room, it gradually descends and is received through openings near the floor, and carried off through the foul air flues, which open at the top of the building. Experience has found that this system of drawing off the foul air is insufficient to maintain a healthy atmosphere in the wards of a hospital.

In 1849, Hospital Gangrene compelled the New York Hospital to change from this system of ventilation to one more efficient.

The exhalations of the sick, passing from the body, at first ascend, but they are then forced downwards by descending currents, and are repeatedly inhaled by the patients as they lie near the floor. The system of forced ventilation, as adopted by many of our institutions, is



accomplished by means of a fan, which is caused to rotate by steam power. This is the most efficient means of ventilation in those institutions which employ a steam engine. Any amount of fresh air that is necessary to purify the wards of a hospital, can be forced through the cold air shaft into the hot air chamber in the basement ; after being properly heated the same power continues to force the heated air through appropriate flues into the respective wards.

The system of forced ventilation by the means of a fan, was first used in the sixteenth century to force pure air into mines.

In order that we may better comprehend the importance of ventilation, it is necessary to demonstrate the amount of matter which is continually passing from the surface of the body in the form of vapor. The daily amount of pulmonary and cutaneous matter passing off from the lungs and skin is greater than the renal and abdominal discharges. It is demonstrated by an able report, by Joseph M. Smith, M. D., and published by the American Medical Association, 1850, and proved by elaborate experiments, that a healthy adult, of ordinary size, throws off from his lungs and skin every twenty-four hours, about forty ounces of effete matter ; of this ten penny-weights is composed of animal matter. From these facts we learn that a family of ten individuals, who are confined about one-half of the time in a badly ventilated room, would in one month throw off in the form of vapor within their dwelling, pulmonary and cutaneous exhalations to the amount of 375 lbs., and in one year, 4,500 lbs. Much of this exhalation is composed of animal matter, which is soon precipitated in the apartments where it is generated.

If we assume this building to accommodate fifty patients, and estimate the same amount of exhalation from the sick as from well persons, then the amount of cutaneous and pulmonary exhalations, every twenty-four hours, would amount to 125 lbs.; in one month it would amount to 3,750 lbs., and in one year to 45,000 lbs. This amount

of effete matter, passing off in the form of vapor, is continually filling the apartments of the well, and to a much greater degree those of the sick. Common air mixed with one-tenth part of these gases is rendered unfit for animal life. The decomposition of this matter is sufficient to account for the many contagious diseases which are continually developed in the crowded and unventilated parts of our cities.

From these seeds of contamination, diseases, when once generated, continue to extend, until not only cities, but whole countries are called to mourn for their numerous dead.

When we apply these principles to the sick, we must consider that they are not only confined to the same apartment night and day, and the amount of exhalation greatly increased from sickness, but that there is a much larger proportion of animal matter contained in these exhalations.

Animal life is supported by continually taking into the lungs a certain amount of air, either pure or vitiated from various causes. This air circulates through the air-cells of the lungs, where it imparts to the blood, through a delicate membrane, the oxygen of the atmosphere; also, any contamination which may be contained in the air, and it takes from the blood its excess of carbon. If the atmosphere inhaled is impure, or impregnated with contagious matter, the blood immediately becoming vitiated, passes through the circulation, and diffuses, through every part of the body, any poisonous matter which may have been contained in the atmosphere.

The amount of blood contained in the veins and arteries of a common-sized adult is about twenty-four pints. This amount of blood passes through the heart and lungs every three minutes. The amount of blood which passes through the lungs of an adult every hour is sixty gals.; in twenty-four hours 1,440 gals.; in one month 43,200 gals.; in one year 518,400, or 8,640 hhd. If the same estimate be made for fifty adult persons, which is the capacity of our present building, the amount of blood which passes through their hearts and lungs in one hour is 3,000 gals.;

in one day 72,000 gals.; in one year 25,920,000 gals., or 432,000 hhds. of blood.

When we contemplate this river of blood which is flowing through the human system, being restored to healthy action, or impregnated with contamination, as it comes in contact with healthy or vitiated atmosphere, we can form some faint idea of the importance of thorough ventilation.

When we examine the apartments of the sick and destitute, and in many cases of those in the middle walks of life, we find that their ill-ventilated apartments are sufficient to counteract all benefit which might be received from skillful physicians and faithful nurses."

In 1855 the location of the Hospital was selected as a permanent site for the Hospital.

The Hospital is built of free-stone from the quarries in Portland, Conn. In the original ground plan of the Hospital the center building and one wing were only provided for. The center building is 210 feet front by 72 feet deep. "The entrance hall is 12 feet wide and runs directly forward 28 feet, until it meets the center wall, when it turns at right angles to the right and left, until it arrives at the main stairway, which connects the center building to the wings. On either side of the main entrance is the superintendent's room and reception room. The second story is arranged for the convenience of the officers of the institution." The basement in this Hospital is used for culinary purposes, and the general arrangement is the same as the Hospital at New Haven.

When the original plan is completed, there will be four wings, each sufficient to accommodate fifty patients; two wings extending on either side of the center building, 14 feet distant, and connected with the center building by the main stairway. The two other wings will be parallel with the former, fifty feet distant, and connected by a corridor; each wing is 113 feet 6 in. long, and vary in width from 31 feet 6 in. to 44 feet 6 in., two stories high, with seven-foot basement. Connected with the wards is a refectory with necessary appliances, rooms for nurses, a

ward for special cases, closet for the clothing of patients. The water closets are as far removed from the ward as circumstances will permit. Commodious bath rooms are attached to each ward. The building is lighted with gas throughout. Hot and cold water is distributed through the building. In each ward are rooms for private patients. The building is heated with Brown's hot water furnace. It is claimed that this mode of heating is more economical than any other. The ventilators in the wards are so arranged that the foul air of the wards is passed off to the foul air chambers in the attic, where it escapes through the ventilating shaft, heated by steam pipes, for the purpose of making an upward draft. This is, without doubt, a good system of ventilation, being the same in principle as that in use at the New Haven Hospital. Each patient in this Hospital is furnished with 1,417 cubic feet of space when not crowded.

There has been contributed to the Hartford Hospital by the citizens of Hartford, \$280,700.

The site for the Hospital cost \$16,754. The original buildings, including plumbing, heating apparatus, sewerage, etc., cost \$31,417. The receipts of the Hospital since its organization up to 1859 have been \$45,448.03. The subscriptions have been confined mainly to the city and town of Hartford and vicinity. In 1860 the Legislature made an appropriation of \$2,000 to defray the expenses of the sick and indigent at the Hospital from various parts of the State. In 1861 this was made an annual appropriation. Patients are received from all portions of the State at a small compensation. The cost of providing for the poor sick is much greater than all the compensation received from the Legislature. Both the Hospitals at Hartford and New Haven are forced to call on those towns who send patients to the Hospital to bear a portion of the expense. In this way the State appropriation is made to extend its benefits to a much larger number.

As Dr. Hawley says, it is for the economy of the State to continue their interest in our institution. The same

remark will apply with equal force to the New Haven Hospital. The hospitals are both managed without cost, medical and surgical attendance free. With buildings and land for the Hartford Hospital, costing \$188,495.60, with a fund amounting to \$153,500, the income of which can only be used for the current expenses, where the sick are received and provided with every attention that can aid their recovery, and supported for much less than the simple cost of board.

After a full consideration of the matter of beds the managers of this Hospital have adopted the woven wire mattress, with iron frame. These mattresses are cheap and require no covering but blankets to protect the patients from the wire. They are free from vermin, are durable, and never sag or settle.

The length of the center building, with the two wings, is 303 feet, and accommodates 150 patients. The permanent fund of the Hospital amounts to \$153,500. For building purposes, contributed by citizens, \$127,200, making a total, by citizens, of \$280,700, including the permanent fund.

The total number of patients admitted to the Hospital since it was opened, is 4,503; died, 568. Cases of erysipelas, pyemia, gangrene and puerperal fever have occasionally appeared, but not from local causes.

I have thus given a history of both the Hospitals in the State, and am happy to be able to say that they are both meeting the wishes and expectations of those interested in their management. It is earnestly the wish of those connected with these institutions, that our State and citizens will continue to extend their aid to them, and thus enable them to receive all the sick poor who may apply for admission to either Hospital.







